JAN 29 1945

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IN-MIGRANT "MENACE"
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The tenth in our series of *Survey Graphic* specials will be published soon. This special number—written by Americans for Americans—will deal with a *new* England tempered by five war years; with the British system from London to Montreal, from Sydney to Cape Town. It will trace realistically our wartime collaboration from joint boards at Washington to the furthest fronts and come to grips with divergencies and things in common—with the choices ahead for Americans and Britishers alike. *Watch for it!*

SURVEY GRAPHIC • 112 East 19 Street, New York 3, N. Y.

SURVEY MIDMONTHLY for January 1945. Vol. LXXXI, No. 1. Published monthly and copyright 1945 by SURVEY ASSOCIATES, Inc., Publication Office, 34 North Crystal Street, East Stroudsburg, Pa. Editorial and business office, 112 East 19 Street, New York 3, N. Y. Price this issue 30 cents; $3 a year; foreign postage 50 cents extra. Canadian 75 cents. Entered as second class matter, June 22, 1940, at the post office at East Stroudsburg, Pa., under the act of March

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SURVEY MIDMONTHLY

SURVEY ASSOCIATES INC.

Publication Office
34 North Crystal Street, East Stroudsburg, Pa.
Editorial and Business Office
112 East 19 Street, New York 3, N. Y.

SURVEY MIDMONTHLY—Monthly—$3 a year
SURVEY GRAPHIC—Monthly—$3 a year
SUBSCRIPTION TO BOTH—$5 a year

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So They Say

• Uncommon expressions are a disfigurement rather than an embellishment of discourse.—DAVID HUME.

• To spend your life thinking about "what will be said" would result in a completely unprofitable and embittering existence.—ELEANOR ROOSEVELT.

• Subjectivity is a weakness, that's irrefutable, but there is a degree of objectivity that is equally futile in effect. That degree is attained when men discuss the welfare and potentialities of other men without knowing what is in the hearts and minds of those they would help.—*Editorial in The Atlantian.*

• Millions long for immortality who don't know what to do with themselves on a rainy afternoon.—*Readers Digest.*

• We have the brains to achieve miracles: the war has shown that. Is there any reason why we can't apply our brains to the peace?—ALVIN JOHNSON, *New School for Social Research.*

• I believe the real answer to the universal question—"when will war end?"—is to be found in an appraisal of the spiritual progress which the world is making . . . also that spiritual regeneration of the individual is even more explicitly the answer.—DAVID LAWRENCE, *in The United States News.*

• There is current in learned circles today a specious notion that truth is to be sought and found only through and by the scientific method, commonly associated with the natural sciences. . . . The scientist appears to have found the keys that unlock the secrets of nature. But that is not to say that he has necessarily found the keys that unlock the secrets of human nature or that he ever will achieve in the field of human values the sharp, clear-cut findings of mathematical physics.—EDWIN SHARP BURDELL, *director, The Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science and Art.*

• It is right to be merciful—but not right to be maudlin.—RUTH TAYLOR, *of Charles Stelzle, Inc.*

• Poverty anywhere is a threat to prosperity and civilization everywhere.—FRANCES PERKINS, *U. S. Secretary of Labor.*

• Any man who is content seeing children of his own district safe and well, not considering the millions of under-privileged ones throughout the country, is a domestic isolationist.—KATHARINE LENROOT, *Chief, U. S. Children's Bureau.*

• If anyone . . . does not believe that a managed economy is compatible with political democracy and civil liberties, some mistake has been made. . . . We do not have to assume its eternal truth, but without it as a working hypothesis we can do little . . . but toss a dilapidated ball of argument around the same old dusty circle.—STUART CHASE, *in Survey Graphic.*

• The nations of the world must face the international problem of disease not as isolated groups behind boundary lines, but as members of the human race projected suddenly into a frightening propinquity. . . . In this inter-allied civilization compassion for the man who falls among thieves has become an inescapable necessity.—RAYMOND B. FOSDICK, *to the American Public Health Association.*

In January Survey Graphic

Dumbarton Hopes by *Edgar Ansel Mowrer*

The Future is Already Here by *Beulah Amidon*

The Niger Valley by *Maurice Claude Rossin*

Agenda for the American People by *Stuart Chase*

Public Housing Charts Its Course by *Philip M. Klutznick*

Labor Problems with a Future by *Diana Lewars*

They Harvest New York's Crops by *Kathryn Close*

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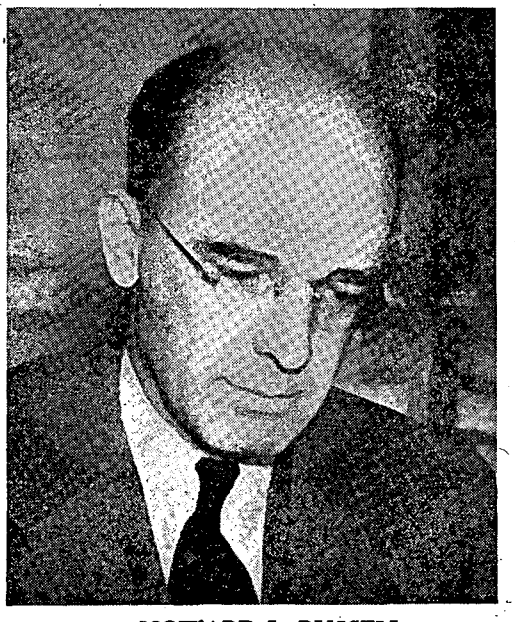
LOULA DUNN

THEIR CONCERN, THE PUBLIC WELFARE



HOWARD L. RUSSELL

Miss Dunn, Alabama's commissioner of public welfare, is the new president of the American Public Welfare Association, succeeding J. Milton Patterson, director of the Maryland Department of Public Welfare.

Mr. Russell is the association's executive secretary. Miss Reed of Denver, Colo., is the new chairman of the National Council of Local Public Welfare Administrators. Chairman of the National Council of State Public Assistance and Welfare Administrators is Harry Page, director of the Maine Department of Health and Welfare.

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VOL. LXXXI NO. 1

SURVEY Midmonthly

JANUARY 1945

Journal of Social Work

Published by Survey Associates

Public Welfare Faces the Unknown

Some of the concerns troubling public welfare officials and their staffs as revealed at the meetings sponsored by the APWA in Chicago last month.

KATHRYN CLOSE

FOR what kind of future must we be prepared? This was the problem worrying the public welfare officials who met at the Edgewater Beach Hotel in Chicago December 12, 13, and 14, under the sponsorship of the American Public Welfare Association. The occasion was the joint annual meeting of the national council of state public assistance and welfare administrators and the national council of local public welfare administrators, held concurrently with the APWA's north central regional meeting.

Some administrators were frankly jittery, particularly a few of those who came from areas where huge war industries, having attracted thousands of newcomers, hold little promise of reconversion to peacetime pursuits. Others, more confident of the American people's ability to take the inconveniences of peace in their stride as well as the upheavals of war, were more calmly concerned over methods of oiling up the public welfare machinery for long time services. While on the whole a certain uneasiness filled the air, there was perhaps less of a sense of urgency than the times might warrant.

Actually few, if any, of the specific problems bothering the conferees were new. Most hotly debated subject in and out of meeting rooms concerned residence requirements for eligibility to assistance. Yet the association had long since gone on record favoring the abolition of residence and settlement laws or, as a second choice, the adoption of uniform one-year residence laws with the federal government paying 100 percent of the aid rendered until residence is acquired.

Similarly under continued discussion, though with more agreement, were the other four points of the association's platform adopted two years ago: the raising or elimination of the federal ceilings on grants in the categorical aids; variable percentages of federal reimbursement according to state need and financial ability; federal matching of medical care expenditures; the inclusion of general relief as a fourth public assistance category under the Social Security Act, or the adoption of a unified public assistance program for all in need. Tied in with the discussion of these points, of course, was the old battle of procedures and methods, with the usual bricks being tossed around at "stubborn" localities, "high-handed" state officials, and a "dogmatic" Social Security Board.

But financial assistance and its ramifications did not monopolize all the attention at the Edgewater Beach. The public welfare officials brought with them from almost every area of the country a grave concern over the chronically ill and the infirm aged; and their discussion revealed that the inadequacy of care for these groups is nationwide. Also subjects of interested conversation and meeting discussion were plans for integrating assistance and service programs, personnel shortages and staff development programs, and the place of public welfare in community organization for social planning.

Residence Requirements

In spite of the association's platform, the welfare administrators were by no means unanimous in their desire to abolish residence, or even settlement laws. While the state administrators, with one or two exceptions, seemed to have been convinced of the desirability of this move by the success of the Rhode Island experiment (see "Without Benefit of Settlement," by Glen Leet, *Survey Midmonthly,* February 1944), many a local administrator defended the barriers to aid set up by such laws as the only means of protecting their departments in the demobilization period from a flood of destitute ex-war workers and assistance-shopping aged. And even the state administrators who favored the elimination of residence requirements as a means of increasing efficiency in meeting the needs of people, admitted that the prospects of their state legislatures agreeing with them on this subject were slim.

Federal Aid

More sure of their desire to see the present gaps in assistance programs filled by further federal aid—particularly for general relief—the administrators, both state and local, listened attentively to "the federals" who came to the conference to explain their position in regard to present and future programs. These representatives of the Social Security Board and of

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the U. S. Children's Bureau were Arthur J. Altmeyer, the Security Board's Chairman, Jane Hoey, Director of its Bureau of Public Assistance, and Katharine F. Lenroot, chief of the Children's Bureau. Mr. Altmeyer spoke of the possibility of the Social Security Act's being amended in the next session of Congress [which will already be convened by the time this article is in print] to include at least the APWA-recommended assistance measures, if not a broadening of the social insurance program. Miss Hoey followed up this prediction by throwing out a challenge to the audience, "Would your states be prepared to take advantage of the changes in the act if these went through tomorrow?" she asked. Then she broke down this challenge into pertinent queries:

"Have you, as the public welfare administrator, a plan ready that will be acceptable to your state legislature for integrating a federal-state general assistance program with the other categories?

"Have you information ready for the legislature on the resources within your state that will enable it to put up funds for a fourth category?

"If variable grants come through, have you a state plan for distributing them to localities within the state on the same variable needs basis?

"What help can you be to the Social Security Board in determining a fair ceiling for matching medical expenses?

"What recommendations will you make to your legislature if the act is amended to disallow residence and citizenship requirements?

These direct challenges from the Social Security Board provoked a lively audience response, ranging all the way from an expression of resentment at the federal agencies for "dictating" to local authorities, to a demand that the federal government take the lead in raising standards and bringing about uniformity in assistance programs. More than one discussant doubted the wisdom of going all out for a comprehensive assistance and insurance program, including such controversial aspects as compulsory medical insurance or variable grants to the states, for fear of losing the chance to make gains in less controversial directions—such as a fourth category for general assistance or the lifting of maximums from aid to dependent children grants. However, Mr. Altmeyer maintained that the board's backing of such a comprehensive bill—if one is forthcoming—would not prevent it from supporting such piecemeal measures as might be separately introduced.

Integration

Miss Lenroot's discussion revolved around a different theme—and one that kept cropping up in and out of meeting rooms throughout the three conference days. This concerned the integration of welfare services. Welfare, she said, should do what public health has done—define the services that ought to be available in every county welfare unit and then see that they are provided.

Among these, she pointed out, would be special services to children, which should include, among other services: establishing relationships with public schools, health agencies, police and courts to identify children with special problems; the working out of plans for the temporary care of children to prevent them from being held in jail; programs for children who are away from their homes; services for unmarried mothers; services and programs for mentally defective children; counseling services for day care programs; assistance in the development of the social service aspects of a mental hygiene program; safeguards for employed children; helping in communitywide programs to promote home life; helping with problems of minorities; foster home programs for neglected or dependent children.

No one community in the United States, said Miss Lenroot, now has such a comprehensive program. The time has come, she added, for a careful study of the authority of local welfare departments in this respect.

At other meetings and in lobby discussions, integration was approached from the administrative angle. Staff members of two state welfare departments revealed recent changes in their supervisory machinery to do away with difficulties previously caused by duplicate field staffs for child welfare services and public assistance workers. Under the changed plans the child welfare worker becomes directly responsible to the local welfare director, rather than to a state child welfare consultant, while state supervisory staffs are prepared to advise on all types of services. "Our field workers," said one official, "don't want to confine themselves to children's services—they want to assist in family casework of all kinds."

An integrated program of services to the aged was one of the suggestions that came out of a panel discussion sponsored by the regional conference, at which local public welfare officials and regional representatives of the Bureau of Old Age and Survivors Insurance discussed the relationship of the assistance and insurance programs. When the question came up as to what happens when an insurance recipient "has problems," it became apparent that so far the bureau has plans for services for only the child beneficiaries in the program.

Joseph E. Baldwin of Gary, Ind., chairman of the panel, suggested that there was a discrepancy in a social security program that assumed that the old people receiving old age assistance would have problems requiring services, while those receiving old age and survivors benefits would have none. However, while the discussants apparently agreed that oldsters receiving insurance payments are likely to have the same problems as others, they did not agree that such persons should receive services as OASI recipients. All old folks needing services, it was suggested, should be served from the same place—presumably the welfare department.

The panel was in complete agreement that there should be more "getting together" of the staffs of welfare departments and of branch OASI offices so that they will become more familiar with each other's programs.

The Chronically Ill

Perhaps the problem which weighed heaviest throughout the conferences was the question of care for the chronically ill and infirm aged. In meeting after meeting dismal pictures were painted of the substandard conditions within the thousands of private nursing homes that have come into being within the last decade to care for those for whom no other care is available. Yet nobody seemed to be sure of what could be done to bring about improvement. State or local licensing, it was suggested, was only half an answer to the problem, for it prohibited the bad without substituting the good.

There were numerous suggestions, rather timidly given, most of which were confined to care of the infirm aged. Some persons pointed out that the present half empty county homes are for the most part far superior to any private nursing home that a public assistance recipient can afford, and asked whether the Social Security Act should not be revised to permit the payment of grants in public institutions. Others saw in this suggestion the danger of reviving all the evils of the old almshouses and suggested that the problem would be better solved by additional grants to the aged for medical care.

A vivid glimpse of the proportions and intricacies of the problem was presented by Edna Nicholson, director of the Central Service for the Chronically Ill, Chicago, at a meeting of the regional conference. Money is not alone the key to the problem, she emphasized, pointing out that it is almost as difficult for a woman in mink to arrange care for her aged ailing mother as it is for a welfare worker to arrange care for an assistance recipient. The problem is by no means confined to the poor nor even to the aged. In Chicago alone, there are 50,000 chronic invalids, 15,000 of whom need care outside their homes. At least two thirds of

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these invalids are too young to qualify for old age assistance, and at least half of those needing care away from home are too young for OAA. Less than 10 percent of the whole group would be unable to pay for at least part of their care.

Miss Nicholson seriously questioned whether "a great big public chronic disease hospital" was the answer to the problem; for unless public institutions can accept fees or offer free care to anyone regardless of ability to pay, they may develop into almshouses. The poor, she maintained, should not be segregated; but she added that the need for facilities is so urgent that if the question of the building of a public hospital for the chronically ill comes up in the near future, she does not know what stand she will take. She went on to suggest that perhaps the problem could best be met by an expansion of general hospitals and an integration of their services with small homes for patients who do not require close medical or intensive nursing attention.

Community Organization

That public welfare officials are today aware of participation in social planning as an important part of their responsibilities, became abundantly clear at these conferences. At one of the meetings of the local administrators, William P. Sailer, of Philadelphia, described the part played by the Philadelphia County Board of Assistance as an active member of the Philadelphia Council of Social Agencies; and Mich Compernolle of Taos, N. M., told of the direct personal relationships involved in community participation in a sparsely settled rural county. In the discussion which followed, several local administrators affirmed the moral of these two papers—that to be effective in community planning, public welfare must work through established community organizations.

The state administrators seemed also to agree that public welfare has a responsibility in social planning. They saw the state welfare department's function in this area one of providing leadership in statewide planning, but a leadership channeled through existing agencies, such as defense councils, where they exist.

Public welfare's relation to social planning was also thrashed out at a meeting of the regional conference where J. P. Lynes of St. Louis told of the gains made in that city through the local welfare department's participation on the council of social agencies. Public agencies, said he, should, because of their size, be careful not to appear to be "taking over" the council.

At the same meeting discussion brought out the point that in rural areas and other areas where no councils exist, the public agency has to exert a greater degree of leadership than otherwise.

Personnel

When welfare officials mention personnel these days it is almost with an air of martyred resignation. "Our program is in pretty good shape—if we only had the people to carry it out," was a commonplace remark at Chicago.

The shortage, of course, goes clear down the line from administrative staff to clerical workers, usually being most acute at the casework level. What's more, in many an administrator's opinion, the prospects for the future, as far as professional staff goes, are not particularly bright, because of an expected postwar expansion of social services and the present scarcity of people in training.

But if the public welfare officials at Chicago seemed resigned to accepting the inevitability of a personnel shortage for a long time to come, they showed no intention to backslide in personnel standards. When one local administrator cut off a protracted discussion of the values of training with a reminder that everybody nowadays knows that professional training is an important qualification for a welfare staff, his hint to get on to something more controversial was accepted.

Staff development programs came in for discussion as the most practical bridge between what is available and what is desirable. At a meeting of the regional conference, Barret Lyons of the Michigan Social Welfare Commission, told of Michigan's method of in-service training through the agency's personnel division—a program which covers the whole staff, clerical as well as professional; and Margaret M. Smirnoff of the Indiana Department of Welfare described the more orthodox procedure of in-service training through an agency's operating units. The discussion which followed at first revealed some skepticism of the workability of the Michigan plan, an attitude which gradually gave way before the end of the meeting to expressions of positive interest.

Other phases of staff development mentioned as important in a public welfare set-up were: scholarships and leaves for professional education; arrangements with universities for extension courses in areas where no schools of social work exist; employment of some staff members on a part time basis to enable them to go to school. Several of the administrators, however, spoke of the difficulties of granting educational leaves when there were not enough workers to carry on the job anyway.

Merit systems were discussed at these meetings from an angle rather the reverse of that from which they used to be viewed several years back. No longer was the question "How are we going to surmount the difficulties of setting them up?" It was, instead: "How are we going to keep them from being torn down or rendered ineffective?"

The present great threat to them emerged as the personnel shortage which makes it necessary to appoint people with minimum qualifications at entrance salaries higher than the minimum. What will happen, asked Robert B. Canary of the Ohio Department of Public Welfare, when more and better qualified people are available? Will they be appointed at the minimum and thus be working at a lower salary level than persons whose qualifications are less desirable? Does this mean that the whole system of justifying salaries on a basis of performance must give way to a system based on seniority?

State civil service laws, the welfare officials were aware, can steady or upset the applecart. In Ohio, where state law prohibits examination credit for educational experience, the changes Mr. Canary predicted are probably more imminent than in states which recognize that social work is based on techniques requiring a specific type of education.

But civil service systems in every state, the conference discussions brought out, face a common threat in veterans preference laws. Some are already on the statute books, some are on the agenda for the coming legislative sessions. Few such proposals would stop at a reasonable point, giving preference in appointment to a veteran over a non-veteran with equal qualifications. Instead, many would make it mandatory for veterans who pass examinations to be appointed ahead of all others, even those who have passed with higher marks. One bill gives veterans an examination credit of 20 percent; another places all passing veterans at the top of the civil service list; still another requires all veterans who pass examinations to be given jobs.

Spirit and Conviction

Two people can be credited with lifting the tone of the conferences from the prosaically material—a how-to-do-it-with-so-many-dollars attitude—to a sense of what these programs which were causing so much discussion mean to human beings and to civilization.

Dr. A. Eustace Haydon of the University of Chicago, speaking to a hushed audience at the joint dinner meeting of the two conferences, broke through the tangle of procedures and methods that had been occupying the conferees to the spiritual purpose behind the public welfare job. Welfare workers, said he, ought to appreciate the fact that the one thread of meaning that runs through our planet

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is the "picture of organisms trying to find stability in an environment, sometimes hostile and sometimes favorable." Man, he pointed out, has done a "pretty good job of harnessing the planet to his will" considering his handicaps—no real hide, dull teeth, no claws.

The whole history of the world, he went on, is the search for fulfillment of man's desires—for material comforts and satisfactory personal relationships. But because men have never learned to channel their desires, one civilization after another has fallen. Down through the ages prophets have dreamed of a "good society" on this earth, but "though they have known how to die for a dream, they have never known how to make their dream come true."

Today, however, explained Dr. Haydon, science has made it possible to provide the good life for every child and man. Democracy, he added, is "a practical religion" through which we can build the economic basis for a decent life for man everywhere. Failure now will not be because of lack of instruments or knowledge, but only because we have been "treacherous and treasonous toward the human cause."

The other person who reminded the welfare workers of the spiritual ingredient in their job was one who has an intimate understanding of the clouds of day to day difficulties—administrative problems, pinch-penny legislatures, community misunderstanding—that can keep its light from steadily shining through. This was Gertrude Springer, former managing editor of *Survey Midmonthly*, who was back at her duties as APWA consultant after two years of retirement.

Mrs. Springer, in summarizing the administrators' meeting as well as the regional conference, chided the conferees for the "climate of fear" she found in their sessions. Rather than worrying about what may not happen, she said, the public welfare administrator's job is to achieve steady progress; his responsibility is the long range program. She expressed disappointment that "the realists among us haven't been as outspoken as they used to be." This, she indicated, might be a sign of lack of conviction—not a good omen for the future of public welfare. She spoke of the growth of public welfare in the past and how it had been carried to its present position by the "profound conviction" of those who were behind it.

This is no time to "rest on our laurels," Mrs. Springer warned. The battle is not won until the needs of all people are met adequately. The time has come for a rebirth of conviction.

"Our strength for our future is in our own hands."

The In-Migrant "Menace"

JACK YEAMAN BRYAN

The Cleveland Welfare Federation's director of public relations tells how a knowledge of facts helped to correct community misunderstanding.

WHAT sort of people are in-migrant war workers? What health and social problems do they create? After the war is over, will they put a special burden on social services? These questions have been bothering residents of Cleveland, Ohio, where emotion and prejudice have seriously influenced community attitudes toward newcomers to the city.

Therefore, the Cleveland Welfare Federation decided last September to make a systematic inquiry for use in future planning as well as in directing public opinion towards an informed understanding of the situation. This involved assembling statistics on the size and characteristics of our "in-migrant population" and pulling together the results of special studies in certain plants. It also required interviewing informed people in industry, housing, health, and social work in accordance with a carefully designed schedule.

Cleveland, of course, cannot be called a war-boom town. It is, however, an industrial center above all else, and much of its industry has been converted to war manufacture. Therefore, the questions people are asking in Cleveland about in-migrants are probably not very different from those raised in other communities where industry has been abnormally expanded for war production. But the answers secured through the inquiry were a surprise to many.

Guesses Proved Wrong

One striking discovery was the disparity between popular ideas about newcomers and the considered opinion of informed observers. For instance, it is commonly supposed in Cleveland that hiring for war industries has swelled the city's population enormously. Actually, in-migrancy has failed to offset the loss of those who have left for service in the armed forces. While more than 135,000 Clevelanders have already left for the wars, the sugar ration count indicates that only about 100,000 newcomers have arrived since 1940. Housing officials believe the in-migrant total may now be as high as 120,000, but even this figure indicates a temporary shrinkage in population.

The study also revealed a notable disagreement between the average person and the informed observer about the characteristics of these newcomers—what sort of people they are, their assets and liabilities as residents of our city. The man in the street is apt to regard them—particularly those he has never met—with the distrust and suspicion he reserves for all foreigners and other strangers. He has a mind-set which tends to regard the least desirable elements as typical. Though he agrees that newcomers are needed for the war plants, he considers them as "riff raff" that the city would do well to get rid of as soon as the emergency ends.

This low estimate, of course, has its base in an economic fear. When jobs become scarce, the outsiders may remain as competitors. If relief again becomes a critical need for the employable, they may become competitors for that also.

It is common to link in-migrancy solely with precarious and inferior economic status—to think of in-migrants only as unskilled workmen. But many executives and professionals now holding war-connected positions have migrated to Cleveland since Pearl Harbor. They, also, must be classed as in-migrants along with the manual laborer.

It is true, however, that the proportion of in-migrant laborers to the more skilled and professional workers has increased as the emergency has lengthened. In many war industries major and minor executives, together with skilled workers, arrived early to help set up war production in specialized lines. They were followed soon by untrained workers. Even so, it is a mistake to suppose that recent newcomers are nearly all manual laborers. An upward trend has been noted during the past year of new arrivals among social workers, teachers, nurses, physicians, and other professionals.

Another common misconception is that in-migrants include an alarming percentage of girls and women "on the loose." Actually, the woman's bureau of the Cleveland Police Department has found surprisingly few unattached girls among the in-migrants. The great majority of girls among the newcomers have come to Cleveland as part of established family groups.

Although single persons have dominated large American migrations in the past, the present war-connected shift of population appears to be principally a movement

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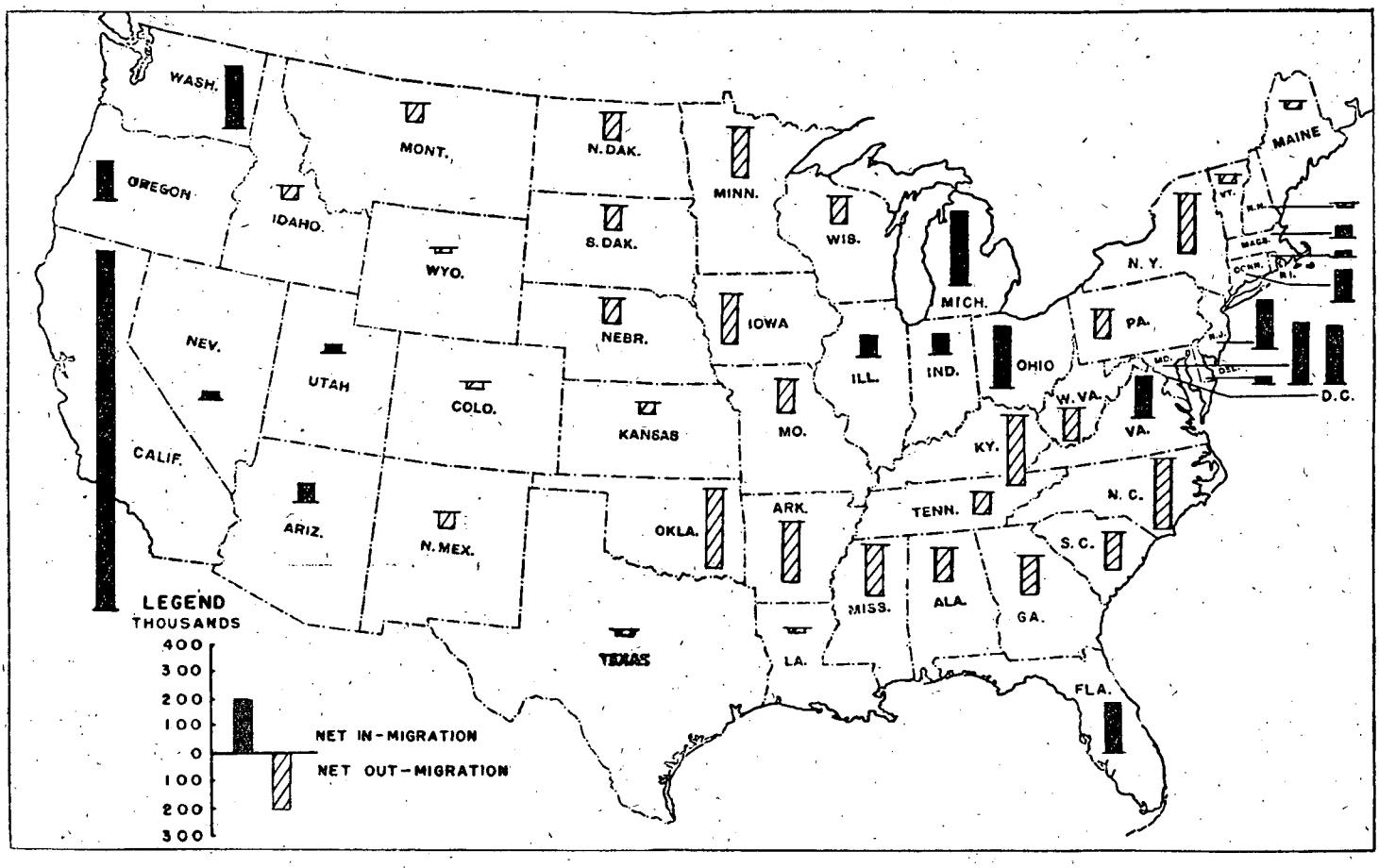

Net civilian migration, 1940 to 1943, as charted by the Bureau of Employment Security, Social Security Board

of families. At least this is true of the picture in Cleveland. Furthermore, the new families closely resemble the average local family in size, numbering about four members. If the man seeking employment in war industry does not bring his family with him, he usually sends for them as soon as he is established.

Statements are frequently heard to the effect that a very large share of in-migrant war workers are Negroes. One of the reasons that people have this impression is that more Negroes are employed in the downtown area than formerly, and that colored residents have more money with which to shop in the big stores. Actually, the proportion of Negroes among Cleveland in-migrants is slightly less than 18 percent.

Another prevalent error is the supposition that the majority of white immigrants are "hill-billies" from rural sections of the South. Investigation showed that comparatively few of them have come from south of the Ohio River. At two of the largest housing projects for war workers, white families new to Cleveland were found to come preponderantly from nearby areas—in Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Michigan, with much smaller numbers from such states as West Virginia and Tennessee.

Records of 499 families at one of these projects were studied with particular care. Although thirty-two states are represented among the residents in that project, 135 of the sample were Clevelanders. An additional 155 were from Ohio outside Cleveland, 59 from Pennsylvania, 56 from Michigan, and the rest from more distant states.

With the Negroes the situation is different, the majority being from Alabama, Georgia, and Tennessee. However, most of them come from urban, not rural, areas of these states. Therefore many, already accustomed to city living and to working in industry, have a background which favors easy adjustment to city life.

The degree to which in-migrants may be expected to affect postwar social and health problems evidently hinges on three points: the number who will remain, the amount of employment open to them after reconversion, their capacity to follow standards of behavior acceptable in an urban community.

Will Migrants Remain?

Most close observers queried were of the opinion that a majority of the Negroes will tend to remain, whereas white people from rural areas will tend to go back to their place of origin. The reason the rural white is expected to return is that he is apt to have difficulties in adjusting to a big city. His roots in his home community are deep, his relatives perhaps numerous, and he had always been able to "worry through" hard times there. Besides, he has an established liking for the country. He is, therefore, inclined to stay in the city only so long as the wages are high.

Among the Negroes, those who were brought in by labor caravans have generally not liked what they found and many have failed to stay for any appreciable time. With those who came in on their own accord, however, the situation is different.

A rather large number are from urban areas in the South, but few have any particular attachment to the towns they have left. They have come north because they already had relatives or friends here.

Furthermore, once settled, they regard Cleveland as a better place than the southern city they left in which to educate their children and improve their condition generally. Even in a depression, many believe, their lot would be much better than in the South. According to resident Negro leaders, if the present practice of keeping jobs open to Negroes is continued after the war, 70 percent will stay; if prewar discriminations in hiring are resumed, at least 50 percent will stay.

The study uncovered completely opposite views on the part of employers regarding the efficiency of Negro workers and the desirability of keeping them on the payrolls when the emergency ends. The experience of downtown drug stores

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and restaurants which have hired Negro help on a catch-as-catch-can basis has not been happy. Several industrial plants, too, especially those which have used caravan-hiring, have had unfortunate experiences.

On the other hand, some of the largest plants have found Negroes so satisfactory in many kinds of work that they plan to avoid any discrimination whatever in the future. Two large manufacturers of airplane parts, for example, have found Negroes as good workmen as whites, and more careful to avoid absenteeism. Moreover, they have not been troubled by friction between whites and Negroes in working hours.

These antithetical views stem from dissimilar hiring policies. The two plants which have had successful experiences have both hired on a selective basis with the cooperation of established Negro organizations. Thus, men and women known to be most reliable were brought in first to set the pace and provide leadership and training for later employes. Equally important, these plants have kept the possibility of promotion open, and this has encouraged more efficient effort. In short, their reasons for avoiding discrimination in the future come from evidence in their own experience that nondiscrimination is a good policy.

By contrast, the plants which put the lowest estimate on Negro workmen have generally attempted to use them only in the least desirable jobs, such as foundry work. Their chance of promotion is negligible. The turnover is accordingly high, the efficiency low. Consequently, officials in such plants consider their negative feeling toward Negroes confirmed and will continue to hire them only so long as the labor shortage requires it.

Seniority and Layoffs

Unless the newcomers, whether Negro or white, remain employed after the war, they will probably quickly show a need not only for relief but for other social and health services. But in Cleveland, it seems that their need will be little greater than that of workers with longer residence. Postwar employment in large industries will be much less affected by seniority than is commonly supposed. Union officials and personnel managers agree in declaring that seniority differences in most war plants are too small to affect in-migrants to any great extent.

For instance, two thirds of the employes at one of the larger plants have seniority of less than two years—4,662 out of 7,036—even though the turnover at this plant is lower than at most. The more stable of these employes, according to plant officials, will be kept on the payrolls after reconversion, regardless of whether they were hired after 1940. The anticipated shrinkage is only expected to affect those women and men who will want to stop work after the emergency, plus a small percentage of misfits.

On the other side of the picture it must be recognized that the in-migrant's condition after the war will be affected by his stability on the job. In August 1943, the files of 166 newly hired persons at one plant were pulled out at random and set aside. Examined six months later, they showed that 54 percent of the in-migrants in this group had quit. In November of 1943, 215 more files of new hires were treated in the same way. Examined again in May of 1944, they showed that 35 percent had quit. Both samples tend to corroborate the view that many in-migrants are apt to shift from job to job rather quickly. Their future economic condition will certainly be more precarious on that account.

The question as to whether these newcomers can make satisfactory adjustments in a community like Cleveland actually is being answered now. This is one problem that cannot be put off for "postwar consideration."

Troubles

In some of the large housing projects there has been considerable friction between established citizens and in-migrants. For instance, some residents complain that in-migrant children are permitted to run wild. Many of them are not really "bad" as yet, but are neglected by parents from rural or semi-rural areas, who are not used to keeping a sharp eye on their youngsters. Other conflicts grow out of neglect of yards, careless housekeeping, leaving garbage about in cardboard boxes, and the like. But most trouble of this kind is due simply to an ignorance of city customs and of the requirements for public health in crowded areas.

School officials, too, have their troubles with in-migrant children. Many of them who have come from rural areas have had to be set back a year or so in school. They resent this. If they are from outside the state, they may have stopped attending school in their home communities and do not like being forced to enroll again under Ohio's more exacting attendance laws. The result is that some of them are not easy to manage.

Even though an aggressive preventive and treatment program has prevented a rise in the total venereal disease rate in Cleveland, it is true that a particularly high rate has been noted among newcomers. At the Charity Hospital's syphilis clinic, estimates indicate that nearly half of the new cases are in-migrants. One war plant, in examining a large sample of its employes, discovered that 25 percent of all examined were syphilitics. This company was undoubtedly more at a disadvantage in its venereal disease rate than most others, because of its use of employment caravans to bring in workers from the South, but the sampling does indicate the trend.

On the other hand, there has been no increase in the tuberculosis rate in the city. The current absence of a rise, of course, may be the temporary result of improved economic conditions. Despite shortages, high wages do allow people to buy wholesome food, warm clothing, and sufficient fuel. If these gains should disappear, a postwar rise in the tuberculosis rate might be expected.

On other counts, too, signs point towards trouble ahead. Despite all that may be said to demonstrate that in-migrants are less of a "menace" than commonly pictured, it would be a grave mistake to underestimate the special problems which they bring to the community's welfare services.

Of the 2,440 new patients getting free clinic treatment at Charity Hospital in 1943, 18.4 percent had been in the Cleveland area less than one year. The net number of newcomers for that year was 57,000 or less than 5 percent of the county's population. Thus from 5 percent of the residents came about 18 percent of the clinic treatment cases. Consequently, the in-migrant group was responsible for more than three times as much free clinic care as long term residents.

What Cleveland Thinks

All of these facts have helped bring about a new point of view toward the future of the newcomers who have come to Cleveland during the war. Time only will tell, of course, how many of them will remain. The most conservative guess is 20 percent—with the probability of a larger proportion. But undeniably, those who do remain will constitute a net addition to our population. Many of them will have problems requiring service from health and social agencies. These agencies are already carrying excessive loads, and the financial problem is becoming increasingly difficult.

Nevertheless, Cleveland agencies now consider it a gross error to think of the problems brought by in-migrants as not belonging to Cleveland. Any person who stays as long as a year has probably lost residence elsewhere, and is legally a Clevelander. His problems are to be accepted as Cleveland's.

There is a related view which goes much further. It argues that the community is fortunate in having in-migrants to perform emergency work and that it will be well, after the war, to include in

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its population those stable enough to become residents. It sees the newcomers as workers first of all, no matter how long they may stay. It considers the increase in the labor supply a prerequisite to future expansion for peacetime manufacture. It regards the increase of the wage-earning population as a stimulant to local business.

Though this view may be sanguine, it remains true that correction of an in-migrant's health or social defects is less a service to an "outsider" than a contribution to the community itself. To provide treatment for the venereally infected is to create for the city a better workman, a sounder economic asset. To persuade an illiterate adult to attend night school is to improve his civic contribution. To instruct children in respect for the feelings, convenience, and health of a close neighbor is to assure the city of a more agreeable future resident.

Instead of disowning the in-migrants as a menace from the outside, instead of sitting back and hoping that at least the worst of them will leave, Cleveland is beginning now to make plans for helping them fulfill the opportunities of good citizenship.

When Pin-Setters Are Children

KATE CLUGSTON

The flagrant exploitation of children in bowling alleys, described by a former staff member of the National Child Labor Committee.

LAST winter in Connecticut, twelve-year-old Joe lost two fingers when he was too groggy with sleep to get out of the way of a fast-moving ball. In Dayton, Ohio, George was hit on the head by a bowling pin. In Baltimore, according to the U. S. Children's Bureau, seventeen boys under sixteen (one of them only twelve) were hurt by balls or flying pins. Some got knocked out for a few minutes from blows on the head, while others reported smashed fingers or bruised feet. In Niagara County, N. Y., thirteen-year-old Ed was hit in the abdomen by a ball and was taken to a hospital, suffering with internal injuries. Worst case of all, early last January, John had his back broken while working for a Niagara Falls proprietor who, a year before, had been warned against illegal employment of boys. These unfortunate children were all pin-setters working legally or illegally in the bowling alleys of the nation.

Back in the small Indiana town where I grew up, the bowling alley was considered to be a den of iniquity. If there was one, it was probably in back of the pool room. But today things are different. Since our entry into World War II, the bowling alley has all at once become one of our most respectable neighborhood centers. Tired businessmen bowl at night to iron out their physical and mental kinks. Both men and women war workers, just off the swing shift at any time from eleven at night to three in the morning, clamor first for food, then for a good game of candlepin or tenpins, before they feel sufficiently relaxed to go home to bed. With younger war workers, the bowling alley is a place where unmarried men and women on the night shift can meet safely, after movies and the better sort of dance halls are closed. As compared with the honky-tonk, it represents respectability plus.

The bowling alley proprietor has all at once become a pillar of the community. An Albany sports columnist estimated a short time ago that there are 15,000,000 bowlers now in the United States and about 7,750 alley beds in New York State alone.

It is a far cry from the days back in Indiana, when it was considered hardly possible for a girl to walk past the bowling alley without being corrupted, to some of the present bally-hoo, which promises women bowlers health, beauty, and total elimination of thick waists and fat hands.

The Pin Boys

One thing only remains unchanged: the pin boy—except that in the old days, at least in Indiana, the bowlers often used to set up their own pins. If the elimination of pin boys were suggested today, particularly on the night shift, the person making the suggestion would be accused of trying to sabotage the recreation of our soldiers and war workers or of interfering with private enterprise.

Boys *like* to set up pins, it is said. Their parents are delighted. Pin-setting keeps the kids off the streets late at night when fathers and mothers are out working on the graveyard shift. In Newport News, when a bowling alley proprietor was being fined for employing several children of ten to thirteen years of age until eleven at night, the boys' parents appeared in court, spoke in favor of the employer, and insisted that their sons' poor school attendance could be explained by "other factors."

Teachers, however, tell quite a different story. So did the school board in Jackson, Mich. In banning permits, which would allow fourteen- and fifteen-year-old pin boys to work till 11 P.M., these city fathers pointed out that the people of this country are paying millions of dollars for the education of our young people, while students who work till eleven, twelve or occasionally as late as 3 A.M., in bowling alleys, fall asleep at school.

The National Child Labor Committee has on record cases of children who work so late at night that they have time for only three or four hours sleep before going to school the next morning. Take just one example, reported by the U. S. Children's Bureau: A twelve-old Baltimore pin-setter spends thirty-seven and a half hours a week on the job, in addition to carrying a full school program. This means that on only one night in seven is he in bed before midnight.

The number of fines levied upon owners of bowling alleys because of illegal employment of boys, and occasionally of girls, has risen rapidly since 1941. But convictions are sometimes hard to obtain. In St. Louis, school children of twelve, thirteen, and fourteen not only are illegally employed in violation of city, state, and federal codes, but are paid only when they are actually setting up pins, and not for the many hours they must spend hanging around in idleness.

Two years ago, in Stratford, Conn., one "fatherly" owner of a bowling alley had set up cots in a back room where he was hiding and exploiting two fourteen-year-old runaways from New Haven. Early last year, a Chicago proprietor was fined $200 for letting a fourteen-year-old work, eat, and sleep in his bowling alley, while the boy's frantic parents were hunting everywhere for him. Robert, who was not well, said that he ran away because he didn't like doctors!

The unnatural hours kept by the young pin-setters cause not only loss of sleep and essential education, but also provide a fertile soil for youthful delinquencies. They eat mostly at chili parlors or hot dog stands, because their hours are too irregular for meals at home. Midnight frequently finds them keyed up and excited, with money in their pockets. They visit all-night honky-tonks and spend their money on pinball machines, cigarettes, and soft drinks, or even liquor. Two Cleveland pin boys, after working till two-thirty in the morning, amused themselves one night by "pulling" fire alarms.

For years, in most of the states, laws regulating "hazardous occupations" have covered pin boys. Before the war, twenty-one states had a minimum age of sixteen years for pin-setters and in five states (Michigan, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Wisconsin) the mini-

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Courtesy of National Child Labor Committee

Young pin-setters at work

mum was eighteen. In sixteen of the other twenty-two states and in the District of Columbia, there were laws regulating such work at night, which usually set six or seven in the evening as quitting time for employes under sixteen. Actually, only six states permitted children under sixteen to work late at night in bowling alleys—Kansas, Mississippi, Nevada, Montana, South Dakota, and Texas.

However, since 1940 ten states have relaxed their bowling alley restrictions, either by law or by state ruling. Already, all the five states with an eighteen-year standard have lowered their minimum to sixteen, fifteen, or fourteen years. In Indiana, two years ago, an attempt by the legislators to permit pin boys under sixteen to work until 11 P.M., for seven days a week was declared unconstitutional. In Massachusetts, New Mexico, Utah, and Washington, the sixteen-year minimum has been reduced to fourteen, and in Delaware the fourteen year minimum has been reduced to twelve. Most of these age relaxations permit night work up to 11 or 12 P.M. Nor is this the end. Last winter New Jersey, which had already lowered its eighteen-year minimum to sixteen years, sought unsuccessfully to reduce it to fourteen years. If there is one thing that we may confidently and unhappily expect, it is that further legislative inroads will be attempted, and that the actual employment age, which always is several years under the legal age, will drop.

The job of pin-setting, as the U. S. Children's Bureau points out, involves more physical strain than the casual observer might believe. After a player has shot the balls, the pin boy must step down into the pit, pick up and reset the pins, with or without the aid of pin-setting equipment. He must also lift the balls to the return track and send them back to the players. In the game of duckpins, if the boy works for two teams of five players, he will, in the course of a forty or forty-five minute game, set up 1,000 pins, and lift 300 balls weighing about three and a half pounds apiece. In candlepin bowling, the balls and pins are usually lighter. In tenpins, the pins are heavier and the balls weigh sixteen pounds.

Danger

Stand and watch a pin boy sitting nonchalantly on the ball rack partition between two alleys and letting his legs dangle into the alley gutter. The rack, which is only about six inches across and three feet high, contains an indented track on which the pin boy places the balls in order that they may roll back to the player at the opposite end of the alley. Although he sits facing the bowler, so that he is apparently in a strategic position for getting his legs out of the way in a hurry, when a fast-coming ball shoots toward him there is obvious danger of his at least being hit by a flying pin. One manager was heard to minimize the danger by insisting that because the boy was sitting slightly ahead of the pins there was not really much danger of his being struck. Yet a little later this same manager blurted out the story of a "lady" bowler, who first struck down some pins, then rolling a "wild" fourth ball, bruised the leg of the pin boy, who was already setting up pins for the next bowler. The proprietor even admitted that if a man had rolled the unexpected fourth ball, the pin boy might have been badly hurt.

Nothing shocks a manager more than to be asked whether bowlers on the night shift should not set up their own pins. He insists that if he were to make any such suggestion, he would lose all his patrons. He points out that there would never be enough bowling frames to hold the pins available at exactly the right minute or, even if there should be, the average clumsy, inexperienced bowler would never be agile enough to keep from being hit. In that case, who would be responsible for all the doctors' bills?

Why Not Rationing

Nevertheless, most proprietors are unwilling to do the necessary foot work involved in going out and hunting for adult help. And yet I have heard of one employer who was evidently more ambitious than his neighbors, who went out into the by-ways and the hedges, like the man in the Bible, and by striking up conversations with young men from a nearby university, had so many pin boys that he made a tidy business of lending his extras to the other alleys. Moreover, he gave each boy a thorough training in pin-setting before allowing him to work.

Granted that the labor problem is acute. But wartime shortages have taught us to ration many necessities and luxuries. Therefore, it does not seem too unreasonable to expect the night shift to ration themselves on pin boys. If the bowlers are tired, so are the pin boys, and with the youngsters it is not just a question of momentary fatigue; it becomes a question of the health and intelligence of a whole generation. We all want our youngsters to feel that they are taking a responsible part in this universal war. But is pin-setting a more essential war activity than education?

True, only a few of the generation which is now growing up set pins. But pin-setting is not the only dead-end job at which young people are wearing themselves out night after night. It is symptomatic, like chills and fever and spots. These children now working at jobs which teach them nothing and imperil their health will someday have to earn a living in a world which will provide few opportunities for persons without skill or knowledge.

Who, then, will they blame for the handicap of ignorance which may tie them to routine jobs for the rest of their lives?

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Regardless of Race

KATHRYN J. SAMPLE

The National Travelers Aid Association's field supervisor for Negro services tells of the difficulties encountered in attempting to make equal USO-Travelers Aid services available to all who need them.

THOUSANDS of Negroes who have never traveled before are now using trains and buses and encountering difficulties new to them. Negro servicemen and war production workers and the families of both have an intensified need for the assistance which USO-Travelers Aid Service is prepared to give.

The National Travelers Aid Association, a USO member agency, is charged with the responsibility of serving the traveler in difficulty without regard to race, creed or color. But in its efforts to translate this policy into practice, the organization has run into a number of obstacles which have stood in the way of complete success.

It was the great increase of travel among all types of people during the war that brought Travelers Aid into the USO to set up two types of services in the main junctures of wartime travel lines. [See "America on the Move," by Kathryn Close, *Survey Midmonthly,* November 1943.] These are the USO-Travelers Aid service units to offer information and casework assistance and the troops-in-transit lounges established in railway and bus terminals for the comfort of servicemen en route.

The Travelers Aid has always encouraged its local affiliates to provide equal services to Negroes and whites. But the war has placed a new accent on service to Negroes. In communities where there has long been a set pattern of Negro segregation, the question of providing either of its services adequately for the Negro has taxed the skill and administrative ability of agency personnel.

Office Difficulties

In many small towns adjacent to large army posts, the railway or bus terminal is not big enough to offer space suitable for Travelers Aid offices as well as for its station desks. Therefore, the first practical decision is the selection of quarters close by. This involves inquiring of the building management whether or not Negroes are free to come into the building and, if there is a Negro caseworker on the staff, whether she can share in the office space and have use of the elevator, rest rooms, and other facilities.

The objective is to find a neighborhood where Negroes will feel free to come, and a common waiting room where all persons in need of service may wait in comfort. There are many cities, of course, where success in this respect has been achieved; where travelers, irrespective of color, sit together as they wait to talk with a worker, and where a Negro worker shares the office with the rest of the staff and has the use of all building facilities. But in many communities, there have had to be compromises with the ideal.

In some places where USO-Travelers Aid services were established some time before services to Negroes were in major demand, the offices have been set up in hotels or other buildings where normally even the Negro staff member was not entirely free to go. In one such community, where a local manager had agreed to allow Negroes in the building for USO services, Negro volunteers at the railway station used to refer Negro servicemen who needed casework service to the hotel office. But many of them never showed up at the hotel—or if they got as far as the door would not go in. Consequently, the volunteers came to the conclusion that the only solution was a separate waiting room for Negroes, with a Negro caseworker. This idea was opposed at first as being a segregated service both by the National Travelers Aid Association and by the Negro leaders in the community; but after other methods had been tried unsuccessfully, it was adopted for the sake of the Negro travelers.

Office location has at times influenced the hiring of office personnel. In one unit, where there was a Negro staff worker, need arose for additional stenographic help. Applicants for the job apparently told the community that white stenographers were expected to accept work from the Negro worker. There were telephone calls asking if this were true, and some people, apparently curious to see for themselves, peered in the windows. It was not long before the building management announced that the Travelers Aid would have to change its practice or vacate the offices, since other tenants had complained. A Negro stenographer was employed.

Terminal Services

USO-Travelers Aid services actually have been offered to Negroes in the majority of railway and bus terminals where service is given to whites. But this does not necessarily mean that facilities are equal. The physical equipment for Travelers Aid services in the Negro and in the white waiting rooms usually reflects the same disparity as do the general station accommodations for the two groups.

True, some railroad officials, in a spirit of cooperation, have stipulated that the equipment for Travelers Aid shall be the same for both waiting rooms, and often Travelers Aid has been aided by the railroads in making the Negro room more sanitary and attractive. But, in contrast, there are Negro waiting rooms so overcrowded that there is no possible space for even a Travelers Aid desk and chair. Frequently, though transportation officials are willing to install the service, they are prevented from doing so by the inadequacies of Negro waiting rooms. Space, of course, is often a problem in white waiting rooms also, but usually to a lesser degree.

In a few extreme instances, communities have been unwilling to see any sort of service for Negroes set up or to permit them to seek aid from the Travelers Aid desk in the white section of the terminal.

USO Lounges

The same pattern of obstacles and opportunity appears in the provision of USO lounges for Negroes. Many railroad officials have been more than generous. In two instances, one in Texas and the other in Alabama, the railroads have given space for Negro lounges, although there is none for whites, because the Negro need is greater.

One southern city for a while was able to boast proudly that it had a troops-in-transit lounge shared by both Negro and white serviceman. However, since community attitudes did not permit the use of Negro volunteers in the lounge, white volunteers served both groups. They invited Negro servicemen into the lounge from the Negro waiting room and served them refreshments along with the white servicemen. Many of the Negro boys would go into the lounge and accept the coffee and doughnuts and then would wend their way quietly out of the door and back to the Negro waiting room. After several months, the Negro community, aware of the lack of ease on the part of the Negro soldiers, decided that the joint lounge was not meeting their needs, and so requested a separate lounge for Negroes.

In instances where it has been impossible to secure space within a terminal for a lounge that can be used by Negroes, the task of finding reasonable space has challenged the resourcefulness of the USO

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Photos by Jean Le Quire

In Newark, N. J., Negro and white volunteers work together in the USO lounge

council, Travelers Aid staff, and the community.

A lounge intended to provide opportunity for relaxation to traveling service people between trains fails of its purpose if it is not close to the railway or bus station. When the station is in a strictly white neighborhood, the search for quarters is often discouraging, for landlords are often reluctant to rent their property for use by Negroes. On the credit side of the ledger of landlords, however, have been white property owners who have defied their neighbors and either rented or donated room for a lounge.

White Volunteers

Volunteers in some parts of the country are, through their Travelers Aid work, participating for the first time in an interracial undertaking. Therefore, in the recruiting and training of white volunteers to serve at the information desks or in the station lounges, the Travelers Aid has a grave responsibility to instill acceptance of the policy of service to all races. They must be made to understand the program well enough so that the Negro clients they serve are accorded the same courtesies as other clients; so that the Negro worker is respected by them as any other member of the professional staff; so that they come to feel a fellowship with the Negro volunteers who are engaged in the same service.

This has not always been easy. Some volunteers have resigned when they realized that the agency served Negro clients. Others have refused to work in an office where Negro caseworkers are employed. Plans for joint institutes or meetings for white and Negro volunteers have in many instances had to be abandoned.

But such difficulties have sometimes been overcome. In one southern city, where Negro soldiers are served coffee and doughnuts by the white volunteers in the white lounge, Negro soldiers arriving on morning trains are invited to come into the white waiting room for coffee—or the white volunteers take it to them. Everyone, volunteers and passers-by, seems to accept this practice in a matter-of-fact manner, as though it were customary rather than the unprecedented pattern it represents in that community. In Florida recently, there were volunteer institutes with joint meetings of the Negroes and whites, and in one of these there was not even segregated seating.

In most communities in the North and West, Negro and white volunteers share in training. In a few instances, they also share in the service, for the most part at information desks rather than in lounges. However, in one New Jersey city the Travelers Aid has its Negro volunteers completely integrated into the service, Negroes and whites serving at the same time at the information desk in the terminal as well as in the lounge.

Negro Volunteers

Where the demand for services by Negroes has not warranted the employment of a full time Negro caseworker, the unit directors have tried to develop a Negro volunteer program for the purpose of offering information and direction at terminal points.

Such a program is particularly important in units located where segregation is the pattern. Even if the white professional staff were able to give complete coverage in Negro waiting rooms, it would not be as effective as service given by Negroes, whether professional or volunteer.

A great deal of consistent effort is required in order to reach the representative members of the Negro community and impress them with the agency's sincerity in wishing to serve Negroes. It involves meeting with organized groups, such as the Ministerial Alliance, women's clubs, businessmen's clubs, and other Negro civic organizations, to interpret the services to them and to ask for their participation in passing the word along to other groups or in serving as volunteers themselves. The directors have learned that they must give their Negro volunteers, who have never previously shared a community enterprise with white people, constant reassurance that they are accepted by them and by the agency. In this respect Negro volunteers are much like white volunteers who also require some recognition and personal attention. The Travelers Aid's success in reaching well-qualified Negro volunteers can be attributed to the fact that they have been accorded respect as individuals.

Advisory Committees

Each USO-Travelers Aid service unit has an advisory committee, and every effort is made to select members who accept the policy of non-discrimination and who represent the varied interests of the community. However, while some advisory committees are sincerely interested in serving Negroes, others merely accept the necessity. Few include a Negro representative.

Geographical location is not always an indication of racial attitudes. In a northeastern city about two months ago, the local Travelers Aid director carefully interpreted the agency's policy to her advisory committee, and suggested that the committee include Negro representation, but the proposal was completely rejected. On the other hand, from the South has come an enthusiastic report that an interracial advisory committee has met and had "a highly successful meeting."

From the West Coast recently came this report:

"At the September meeting of the advisory committee the question of Negro staff for the Travelers Aid office was discussed. The committee felt as a group that it would be desirable to have one or more Negroes on the staff and that they should work on the same basis as others and that there should be no segregated case load. They were cognizant of the

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fact that there might be individual difficulties, but felt that these should be met on an individual basis."

When the advisory committee contains no Negro representative, responsibility for the interpretation of the Travelers Aid program to the Negro community rests with the unit director. The director of the Negro USO club, the Negro clergy, the leaders of Negro civic and social groups are effective channels to the Negro community. These groups can break down many of the misconceptions on the part of Negroes toward the service.

Staff Members

When a Negro worker is assigned to a Travelers Aid unit, the director strives, irrespective of community custom, to have her become one of the staff in the fullest sense possible; to insure for her at least professional acceptance on the part of the other staff members; to see that the title used in addressing her is no different from that used for other staff members.

The director tries to provide comparable desk and office space and stenographic service to all staff members. In only two instances on record has there been opposition on the part of the clerical staff. In both of these, locally employed secretaries objected openly to taking shorthand dictation from a Negro worker. To our knowledge, in every other unit with interracial staffs the relations are excellent.

In spite of the best intentions on the part of directors, the Negro worker is isolated to some degree from the staff and unit activity. Although she may share the main office, there are many activities from which she is completely shut off. For example, in one town the worker was excluded from the unit's anniversary celebration because it took the form of a garden party.

It has been necessary to exercise care lest the employment of a Negro caseworker be misinterpreted by the Negro community as a measure to segregate Negro services, or by the white community as a measure precluding the continued serving of Negro clients by the white staff.

Another problem has been the difficulty of effecting a close relationship between the Negro volunteer and the white professional staff—particularly where there is a Negro worker on the staff. The Negro volunteers identify themselves so completely with the Negro worker that it becomes almost impossible for her to have any free time. They persist in calling her on case situations, despite all efforts to have them consult the white caseworker on duty.

The director of a Louisiana unit has achieved a successful method of meeting this problem. In this unit, in which all the caseworkers rotate on the night shift at the office, the director makes a special effort to visit frequently the Negro intake points at the bus and railway terminals to talk with the volunteer who happens to be on duty. In getting to know each volunteer individually in this way, she has managed to establish confidence on the part of the Negro volunteers in the white workers. The returns have been large in terms of increased referrals to the other staff members when the Negro worker is off duty.

A Negro volunteer on night duty at a USO lounge answers numerous GI inquiries

Clients and Services

Perhaps the most surprising obstacle standing in the way of a truly non-discriminatory service lies in the fact that, consciously or unconsciously, some professional workers themselves possess racial prejudice. By their own admission, some workers have discovered deep-seated feelings within themselves of which they were unaware before their experience with the USO-Travelers Aid. Some of these workers are in real conflict over their discovery; others have persuaded themselves into believing that it is possible to assert their "professional self" to the exclusion of that other inner self—and still work effectively with Negroes.

The majority of Negroes, being little traveled, have not known the Travelers Aid previously and regard it as a new service, born of USO. The few who had some pre-war knowledge of Travelers Aid Societies, in many instances had assumed that the service was not for them. It has, therefore, taken a great deal of painstaking interpretation to make the service known to the community so that Negroes will avail themselves of it when in need. Even assurance that they will be treated sympathetically by a white caseworker cannot always break down their reluctance nor reconcile their conflicting feelings. To many Negroes it is a new experience to ask anyone, especially a white stranger, to help him in any way on the basis of his individual need, rather than in exchange for employment, past or future.

Even the strongest attempts at interpretation are sometimes unable to overcome these anxieties. When there is no Negro worker on the staff many Negroes in need of travel service do not get it.

The Negro often prefers to seek counsel from a fellow passenger in the Negro waiting room rather than to ask aid of someone cloaked with the authority of an organization. It is slow work to con-

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vince him that he can be helped with accurate knowledge and a real kindliness by Travelers Aid. Ticket agents, pressed as they are these days, have no time for involved travel explanations. The Negro traveler has often been routed wrongly because of the uncertain phrasing of his questions. Then, there is the widespread tendency to let the Negro wait when there are white passengers expecting first attention.

Housing is perhaps the largest single item in the Travelers Aid service today. In many places it is the most difficult to administer. The units are located around army camps and industrial plants, where the housing shortage is acute for both Negroes and whites. Housing for Negroes is usually regarded as a special problem, such as families with babies, or persons with physical disabilities. In a New Jersey town, the caseworkers had to send Negro wives to New York City for accommodations until a house to house survey and a personal appeal for rooms could be made covering the entire Negro population of over 2,000. The results proved that the effort was worthwhile.

In a New England town containing only one resident Negro family, a committee of lay persons organized to do something about housing for Negro servicemen's wives. The members of the committee felt that they could no longer justify their statement to the Negro soldier that no homes were available. As a result of the efforts of this committee and the USO-Travelers Aid staff, about twenty rooms in white homes are available to the wives of Negro servicemen.

Unattached girls picked up by the local police in military areas are classified by Travelers Aid as "girls in need of social protection." Local police authorities are often harsh or indifferent toward these girls, especially when they are Negroes. Travelers Aid tries to work cooperatively with police or venereal disease hospitals in planning for the non-resident girl. One community insisted on the employment of a Negro caseworker to help the Negro girls, being unwilling to let the white staff member work with them.

A New Understanding

Only the socially blind can close their eyes to the many tradition-bred difficulties to Negro services. But similarly, only the most unperceiving could fail to note and rejoice that in some areas determined efforts have resulted in improved services and have effected a leavening within the field of race relations. Men and women, Negro and white, who have experienced the genuine satisfactions inherent in the practice of real democracy may reasonably be expected to retain their new-found understanding in the postwar period.

The Blind Are Not Apart

M. MICHAEL GEFFNER

A social worker on the staff of the New York Guild for the Jewish Blind reminds us that these handicapped persons are individuals.

THERE is an old tale about a blind man, walking in the darkness of night, carrying a lighted lantern in his hand. Astonished, people asked him why he carried a light, since he could not see anyway. "It is for the others," the man replied, "so that they can see me, help me, and warn me if I come to a ditch."

At this moment, more than ever before, light should be thrown on the problems of those who are blind, as well as of those with other handicaps. The consideration and wisdom which we give to our returning war veterans who have suffered casualties will prove to be the gauge of our enlightenment and social advancement. Not only is blindness itself a great human tragedy, but lack of understanding, and certain attitudes of the public, make the lot of a blind person much harder than it need be.

Persons—Not Groups

Because of the outward manifestations of helplessness which accompany this handicap, traditionally the blind have been made the object of pity and commiseration. They are regarded as incapacitated and inferior to a normal person in many respects, and their normal achievements are looked upon as outstanding feats. This is highly injurious to their self-respect, and influences unfavorably their efforts to achieve economic and social self-sufficiency. A knowledge on the part of the general public of the true nature of the handicap and the real problems it entails would go far toward helping the blind person make necessary adjustments for himself.

It is commonly assumed that "the blind" form a homogeneous group of people, with similar faculties and habits. This view sets them as a group apart from the general population. But on closer observation, one will find that each blind person is an individual with a distinct personality and his own peculiar characteristics. It is true, the handicap creates certain common problems and conditions, but it does not eliminate or even seriously affect the traits and potentialities of the individual.

Furthermore, such a view fails to take into account the fact that the term "blind" applies not only to total lack of vision, but also to certain visual shortcomings. The problems of the partially sighted are quite different from those of the totally blind. Then, there is a marked difference between those who have been blind from birth or early infancy, and those who become blind as adults. When blindness strikes late in life, another set of factors is encountered. Aged people often suffer from additional handicaps, such as impaired hearing and general infirmity, and are rarely adjusted to their fate. Because the elderly group of blind people is best known to the public, the awareness of their problem tends to set the popular attitude towards all the blind.

Congenital blindness is comparatively infrequent, and its occurrence is steadily being decreased as a result of sanitary measures and public education in hygiene and eugenics. The congenitally blind, and those blind from early infancy, develop under circumstances which cannot be called normal. But the blind child is primarily a child requiring as a whole, the same treatment, affection, and attention as other children, although special methods must be used because of his handicap. While it would be wrong to assume that visual imagery can develop in a child blind from birth or early infancy, he may to a degree learn to experience it vicariously, through substitutions. In fact he may not even feel the lack of vision, in itself, as a loss. For some children the most painful experience is the discovery that they are different from others, and are not able to do all the things that other children do. With proper guidance, however, adjustment may become as perfect as limitations permit.

Substitutes For Eyes

The human mind and human personality, in general, are resourceful and flexible enough to meet emergencies. A blind person acquires no new senses or faculties, but learns to develop those which he has to their highest potentiality. The need for concentration on every detail of touch and sound results in achievements amazing to the sighted.

It has been found that the reading finger of an accomplished Braillist ordinarily has no greater acuity of touch than that of a sighted person. His speed in reading with his fingers can be explained by the fact that reading actually represents a highly developed mental process, and is not a sensory achievement. In a similar manner, the telegrapher re-

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ceiving messages reads with his ears.

Certain sounds that may pass unheeded by seeing people can become an essential factor in enabling a blind person to find his way around. The ticking of a clock, the sound of a dripping faucet, a chirping canary, often are aids in orienting a blind person in unfamiliar surroundings. The impressions received from the sense of smell are also more closely analyzed by the blind than by the sighted. A blind man, alone on the street, can often tell when he is passing a drug store, a delicatessen, a florist shop, a park or a waterfront. The so-called "obstacle sense" is not a new faculty created by blindness. It is a combination of delicate acoustic impressions and the perception of air variations. Anyone walking in darkness alongside a wall or between two walls will notice a difference from walking in open space. This discernment of obstacles may be so developed that poles or other narrow objects can be perceived within the distance of even a yard or more. However, such a keen development of this capacity is only achieved by those who have been blind from infancy. The later blindness occurs, the less accurate are such perceptions.

After the First Shock

The loss of sight in adult life is doubtless one of the greatest shocks man can experience. At first it often seems beyond endurance, and suicide appears to be the only possible solution. But when love for a person or prospects for the continuation of useful activity begins to make life again appear worth living, the pain of not being able to see vanishes gradually into the background of the consciousness, becomes more and more vague, and eventually gives way to a sense of resignation. Visual imagery, however, continues to play an important part in mental life.

The newly blinded should receive proper attention and expert advice as soon as possible. Doctors and social workers may find it advisable not to reveal the full extent of his eye condition immediately to the patient. But he should be impressed with the importance of adjusting himself to the new situation, although he may be allowed to consider this adjustment temporary or as a precautionary measure.

Special workers are employed—home teachers, usually blind themselves — who are trained to help the newly blinded person regain self-confidence, and to instill in him the will and courage to utilize his remaining capacities to their fullest. When he discovers that he can again shave himself, learn to use the typewriter, write a letter by himself, and resume his place as a useful member of society, his whole outlook on the situation will become brighter. The woman who is taught to knit, sew, cook and carry on all types of household duties, in spite of her handicap, will find meaning in life again. Whenever possible, the newly blinded are advised and helped to resume their former occupations and, when this is not possible, to acquire new skills according to their abilities. It is another responsibility of the workers to influence the sighted relatives to accept the blind person as naturally as possible; not to be over-solicitous, but rather to encourage him to be active and independent.

A blind person who is physically and mentally fit, has the same desire as a seeing person to take his full share of responsibility as a useful member of society. He has the normal desire to be self-supporting and independent. In addition to the economic factor, assurance of steady occupation is essential for its therapeutic value. Fortunately, the occupational and productive capacity of blind people is much greater than one would expect. The main difficulty is the *acquisition* of a job. There are a great number of occupations where vision is not needed for efficient performance. The growing mechanization of industry has created many possibilities for the blind in factory employment. Placement agents for the blind, most of them sightless themselves, are active in convincing employers of the practicality of using blind workers, and in demonstrating that many operations can be performed without sight.

In general, however, employers are reluctant to accept the blind worker for fear of increased accidents. Nevertheless, it has been proven that the percentage of accidents among blind workers is comparatively low, since they are usually very cautious and their seeing fellow-workers are as a rule cooperative. The problem of discipline and discharge, which also deters many employers for sentimental reasons, can be solved satisfactorily through cooperation with an agency for the blind.

New York Association for the Blind

Blind persons regain self-confidence when they do things for themselves

During the present shortage of manpower many blind people have found employment in industry. They have proved beyond doubt that they are equal to their task, and it is hoped that this will have a beneficial influence on their future opportunities.

Occasionally, however, imposing lists are published of professions and occupations in which blind people have been engaged. These are likely to convey erroneous impressions. Many of the achievements listed are accomplished by partially sighted people or by others who were trained for their work before losing their sight. For instance, because a physician was able to continue a limited practice after becoming blind, it would be unreasonable to conclude that the medical profession is open to the blind. Blind people can, however, be trained for such professions as teaching, the ministry, and various types of literary activity.

Probabilities of Self Support

Although the number of completely self-supporting blind is steadily growing, they will always represent a minority of the blind. Only a few outstanding individuals are able to hold their own, unaided, in a system of free competition. By far the majority need some assistance to make up for their diminished competitive ability. Moreover, the blind have additional expenses as a direct result of their handicap. Often a guide must be paid for, a "seeing-eye" dog maintained, a reader engaged, or a telephone installed. Effective help can only be given through adequate legislation, granting subsidies, preferences, and privileges. According to the present set-up, most states give "blind assistance" as part of the federal social security program, adapting it to the individual need. Recently, a bill was passed by Congress—the Barden-LaFollette act —through which federal funds are allocated to the states for rehabilitation and placement of the blind.

However, the present governmental assistance is not adequate to meet all the needs of the blind. For this reason, large amounts must be collected from private sources. To arouse public sympathy the factor of helplessness is often strongly emphasized in these appeals for funds. This is in direct conflict with the claim that the blind can do almost everything, and creates confusion in the minds of the public as to the actual ability of the blind, thus impeding a constructive and consistent policy towards their problems.

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Even if the economic problem is eliminated, in a world where sight plays such a dominant part, the blind will always require a certain amount of help on the part of their fellow men. But the feeling of dependence may be far more painful than the lack of sight in itself. Therefore, the blind should be helped only in order to enable them to help themselves. A blind man, for instance, suffering from no other handicaps, who asks for assistance in the street, should be given just enough help to assure him that he may proceed safely. Holding him lightly by the arm or, better still, offering him your own arm as a guide, usually will give that assurance. Anything beyond that—grabbing his arm or body, raising your voice to give explanation—is not only superfluous and disconcerting, but may also injure his ego.

Everyone Can Help

A sympathetic and intelligent companion can shield a blind person from many awkward and unpleasant experiences. Such a companion can see that he does not address someone who has left the room—or fail to take the proffered hand of someone who wishes to greet him. An understanding companion can describe to him the surroundings of an unfamiliar place, inform him about events and people around him, treat him in a normal, unsentimental manner. Such an example will help keep people from unconsciously patronizing the blind person, dealing with him as if he could not represent his own interests, or talking loudly to him as if he could not hear well.

In his social relationships, a blind person faces particularly serious problems and difficulties. Basically, the blind are well able to maintain normal social contacts. They have the advantage of speech, which is the most important link between individuals. Once a mutual rapport has been established, the relationship may become so normal that the handicap may, at times, be forgotten, both on the part of the sighted and the blind. But unfortunately, there is a great reluctance on the part of the seeing to associate with blind people. Many fear that such an association will be depressing and burdensome. Moreover, there is a popular fallacy that blindness very frequently is due to venereal disease. Actually, a very small percentage of cases are accountable to this cause.

Because of this, and in order to satisfy a normal desire for social life, the blind tend to follow the path of least resistance and associate with each other. Visitors to clubs and associations for the blind are sometimes amazed at the normal spirit prevailing and the cheerful manner in which sports, dances, and games are conducted. Such social segregation, however, cannot be regarded as an ideal solution. It tends to confirm the popular attitude that the blind are a unique group whose members can live only under special circumstances. It also strengthens the feeling of separateness among the blind themselves. The ultimate aim should be to widen constantly the circle of seeing friends for each blind individual.

No one can deny that blindness is a serious handicap. Many unpleasant facts must be taken for granted. But a reconciliation to this much dreaded fate is possible when blind people receive sympathetic understanding and cooperation from the public—when they are allowed to assert themselves as full-valued human beings; when they are helped to satisfy the normal desire for work and economic security; when they are enabled to abandon unwholesome isolation and enforced segregation and are given the opportunities for a full life commensurate with their capacities.

A State Cancer Program

ALICE JUNE DRITZ

How Missouri is pioneering in cancer prevention, told by a former employe of the Ellis Fischel Cancer Hospital.

THE first and only state hospital in the United States, erected, equipped, and administered by a state for the treatment of cancer alone, has been in operation in Columbia, Mo., for over three years.

The Missouri State Cancer Commission and the staff of the hospital expect to use this institution, the Ellis Fischel State Cancer Hospital, not only to fight the disease among low income groups, but also as a research and educational center for increasing knowledge and spreading information about the cure of cancer. They hope it may serve as a model to other states for, despite the fact that cancer destroys 158,000 people each year in the United States, the support of cancer research is still painfully inadequate.

Many problems relating to cancer still await experimental attack because of inadequate financial support. Scientific investigations that might lead to the discovery of new methods of prevention and cure are hampered by niggardly financing of cancer research, although cancer ranks second as a cause of death in this country. Less than $1,500,000 is spent annually in this country for cancer research. Four times that amount is spent for research in infantile paralysis. There are only 400 cancer clinics in the United States, fifty-five of them located in New York State—an appalling lack of medical facilities for diagnosis and treatment. Many more clinics are needed to serve our whole population adequately.

Five years ago the state of Missouri began an intensive war against cancer, and erected the new cancer hospital. About 2,500 cancer patients who have been treated at the hospital have now returned to their homes without evidence of the disease. These people were without the money necessary for expensive treatment, and had no place to turn before the Ellis Fischel State Cancer Hospital was opened.

How Patients Are Admitted

The great majority of patients admitted to the hospital are between thirty-five and sixty-five years old—an age period of peak value in experience, maturity, and earning power. Without proper treatment the lives of many would be doomed.

A prospective patient must obtain an application for admission and be examined by a physician. The County Court must certify that he is truly indigent—that is, without resources with which to meet medical expenses, even though he may be otherwise self-supporting. If these requirements are met, the County Court then requests that the applicant be admitted to the hospital. No charge whatever is made to the patient, but the county is charged $5 a month for each. An appropriation by the state legislature provides funds for administrative costs.

When a patient arrives at the hospital, he is sent to the social service department for an interview. The immediate purpose is to discover whether financial or other family obstacles will prevent the patient from remaining in or traveling to and from the hospital at necessary intervals. Often the interview reveals home needs which must be met during the patient's absence, and results in plans which eliminate psychological fears before examination or treatment is started.

Since the resources of patients eligible for care in the hospital are extremely limited, the social service department takes responsibility for arranging for

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transportation and special care at home when needed. This is provided through cooperation with County Courts, the Social Security Commission, the State Board of Health, and local agencies.

After the applicant has been formally admitted, he is examined by at least three members of the full time staff—a pathologist, a radiotherapist, and a surgeon. The final diagnosis of the patient's condition is made in conference by this group. Upon discharge, a follow-up date is always agreed upon and the patient is examined as often as necessary to determine his progress.

Quacks Can't Cure

Many claims have been made, and are still being made, with respect to cures for cancer. There are "quack" cancer hospitals, even in the state of Missouri, that offer old preparations to the public under new names. Most of these preparations are unsatisfactory, ineffective, and dangerous. Certain salves and pastes may destroy external evidence of probable cancer, but they cannot destroy a cancer that has spread to the internal parts of the body.

The Ellis Fischel State Cancer Hospital treats cancer by surgery, X-ray, or radium, or a combination of the three, in the earliest possible stage of the disease. The American College of Surgeons recommends this type of treatment as ideal for cancer hospitals or cancer clinics.

All patients are given complete care and attention unless the prognosis is hopeless. In such a case, the patient is referred back to his family physician, who is sent a complete report of the findings. Persons with cancer in the late stages are not admitted to the hospital for terminal care, as the hospital was not designed for or intended to be an institution for incurables. Moreover, the hospital is operating at capacity, which means that a terminal case, kept on an average of six months, would rob approximately ten patients of their chance for early admission, proper treatment, and possible cure.

A Dream Come True

Now in its fourth year of existence, the hospital has treated more than 5,000 patients. It has a capacity of 100 beds, and a medical staff of eight, including a radiotherapist, a surgeon-in-chief, a pathologist, a part time roentgenologist and dentist, and a voluntary consulting staff made up of specialists from all parts of the state. The medical school of Washington University in St. Louis sends some of its senior students to the hospital as part of their medical training.

Much of the credit for Missouri's advanced cancer prevention program belongs to the late Dr. Ellis Fischel of St. Louis. He dreamed of a statewide plan for the control of cancer, to include a state hospital equipped with all the latest facilities for treatment, manned by a staff of specially trained physicians, with provisions for scientific research, and of diagnostic tumor clinics established in various larger cities in the state. With great vigor he proceeded to translate these dreams into reality.

Photo by Jean Jarvis

Cancer patients at the Ellis Fischel State Hospital are of all ages

The assistance of various organizations interested in the control of cancer, such as the state division of the American Cancer Society, the committee on cancer of the Missouri State Medical Association, and the Barnard Free Skin and Cancer Hospital, St. Louis, was enlisted to stimulate lay interest in the problem. Through the efforts of these organizations the residents of Missouri were informed of the need for cancer control, and when the establishment of a state cancer hospital was proposed the idea was well received.

In 1937, Gov. Lloyd C. Stark in his inaugural address stressed the desirability and importance of a cancer hospital, the services of which would be available to "the humblest citizen." Later, Sen. Michael Kinney of St. Louis introduced a bill to the Fifty-Ninth General Assembly providing for the erection and operation of a state cancer hospital, the establishment of diagnostic clinics, and the creation of a cancer commision to supervise the maintenance of the state's cancer control program.

This bill passed, and an appropriation of $500,000 was made for construction and equipment. In addition, approximately $400,000 was made available through the federal Public Works Administration. Columbia was selected as the site for the hospital because it is easily accessible to every point in Missouri.

A state cancer commission of four qualified voters was appointed by the governor, with the consent of the state senate, to direct the institution. These men are all experienced leaders whose only pay is the satisfaction of performing a vitally important public service.

They know their work has just begun. The preventive function of the center can be fully realized only by educating people to a recognition of the early signs and symptoms of the disease, by devising practical means to make sure that patients receive treatment when it will do the most good, and by securing full cooperation from all interested agencies—state and local, public and private.

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Here in Washington . . . By Rilla Schroeder

THE Rankin victory in the matter of continuing the ill-famed Dies committee holds ominous implications. The gentleman from Mississippi put it over in a surprise move on the opening day of the new Congress, catching Administration leaders completely off guard. It was a surprise to everyone with the exception of Mr. Rankin himself and, perhaps, a few of his cronies. However, a coalition of southern reactionaries and Republicans rallied almost in a breath and voted solidly for the resolution. A few strays rebelled, but the size of the vote—207 to 186—indicates how quickly the anti-Administration forces were able to get together in the first test of their strength.

The resolution gives permanent and definite House standing to the committee, with authority to initiate legislation. Records of the old committee will be kept intact and turned over to the new for permanent safekeeping. It was a complete victory for the Rankin group and one that Martin Dies, quoted from his Jasper, Tex., retreat, described as "most gratifying."

It was interesting to note that the four new members elected to succeed the four members of the Dies committee who did not return to Congress this year voted to a man against the resolution.

In a moving address to the House on January 4, the day following the passage of the Rankin resolution, Representative Jerry Voorhis of California, who resigned from the committee in 1942, appealed to the new Congress not to permit the new committee to follow in the footsteps of the old. Powers vested in it, he declared, can easily degenerate into a most dangerous form of tyranny.

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PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT SIGNED THE measure freezing the social security payroll tax for another year but indicated that he did not propose to let the matter end there. The freeze was voted, for the fourth time, over the warning of such sober minded members of the 78th Congress as Wagner of New York, who told his fellow senators when the resolution was up for a vote: "I feel it my duty to warn senators that a continued freeze of the contributions may seriously impair the financial soundness of our contributory system of social insurance and vitiate the whole idea."

However, the Senate voted 47 to 19, with Vandenberg of Michigan leading the pro-freeze fight as usual. The Michigan senator admitted that the fund might not be adequate in the future, but declared that Congress, in passing the resolution, was taking no risk of insolvency since it was backed "with the entire public credit."

Wagner will lead the fight in the new Congress for a wholesale re-vamping of the social security program. At the time he signed the freeze bill, the President said that he hoped from this effort would emerge "a clear understanding of the government's responsibility for social security and a long term plan for allocating the costs."

In other years, press comment on the freeze has been generally favorable. This time it was the reverse, reflecting an uneasy feeling on the part of editorial writers that Congress was taking a chance with the future.

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SHORTLY BEFORE CHRISTMAS (December 20) the Maloney-Monroney committee held its first meeting in preparation for its job of bringing congressional procedures up-to-date. No time is to be lost, as a report is promised by late spring.

Unfortunately the committee is authorized only to study and recommend. Most of the present cumbersome business of Congress is tied up with committee chairmanships, patronage, and the like, and it will take more than a handful of earnest souls to convince Congress that it should, for its own good and for the welfare of the country, relinquish some of its most cherished plums.

A committee chairmanship, for example, involves such matters as additional clerk hire, additional office space, additional stationery, and so forth. Small stuff, to be sure, but important to the individual member of Congress whose committee chairmanship is threatened. Seniority is another ticklish point. A member gets to be a chairman by being re-elected over a period of years. The system has meant that certain important committees have had, as chairman, some lamentable incompetents. Only rarely is the oldest member in point of service passed over when the chairmanship is decided.

However, no matter what becomes of this new committee's recommendations, the very fact that it has been appointed and is taking its job seriously is a step. It is no secret that of late years Congress has been slipping badly in public esteem, a bad thing in a democracy. The major difficulty has been in the antiquated machinery, pieced together over the years, by which Congress operates. Even a limited modernization of that machinery would do much to restore Congress to its proper place.

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THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION AND the Social Security Board have worked out a proposal, soon to be introduced as a bill, to protect the rights of federal workers who are serving the government for the duration. Time spent in federal employment will be counted, if the bill is approved, under social security with the individual paying his share of the cost from the money he has accumulated in the civil service retirement fund.

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THE IMPORTANCE ATTACHED BY THE Administration to the proposed postwar recreation program became increasingly obvious at the recent meeting of the War Recreation Workers Association, held at the White House. It was "war" recreation, of course, but the problem of what-comes-after was by no means overlooked. In the opinion of Prof. Howard Y. McCluskey of the University of Michigan, who presided at one of the sessions, "We are going to have a hell of a youth problem when the war is over" unless something is done about it.

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IN AN EFFORT TO PUT A LID ON VICE for the armed forces, the army and navy are setting up joint disciplinary control boards in the majority of the big cities. Each service command and district is required to establish at least one of the joint boards and may set up as many as conditions warrant. Cooperation with civilian authorities is to be encouraged.

Until the new order went into effect there were no similar organizations in operation, the problem being handled separately by the army's provost marshal for the district and the navy's senior shore patrol officer. As a result, in some cases men from one branch of the service were allowed to frequent places that were out of bounds or off limits for another.

Boards will be composed of the naval patrol officer, naval disease control officer, army provost marshal or equivalent officer, and army venereal disease control officer.

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JUST AS A WARNING AND TO CORRECT those who regard the so-called Townsend Plan as a bit of fantasy of the past, the congressional sponsors of the program succeeded in securing in the 78th Congress all but three or four of the signatures necessary to bring the bill to the floor. The new bill is already printed and its sponsors are vowing that this time they are going to get action.

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The Common Welfare

Restored Rights

ON the second of this month there came to an end what the American Civil Liberties Union has termed "the worst single wholesale violation of the civil rights of American citizens in our history." On that day the army lifted its ban excluding persons of Japanese ancestry from the West Coast states. Now, after thirty months of enforced exile, nearly 100,000 persons are free to return to their Washington, Oregon or California homes. Of these American refugees, 61,000 are still in relocation centers, while 32,800 are scattered through the Middlewest and East, where they have resettled. Some 18,000 other evacuees now in the Tule Lake camp for persons deemed to be in sympathy with Japan, are not eligible for return to the West Coast nor for resettlement.

How many of the loyal *Issei* and *Nisei* who are now officially free to go back home will be able to do so is a question. Undoubtedly thousands have no homes left to which to return. Among them are those who in the confusion and rush of evacuation sold their property "for a song"; those whose homes have been rented on long term leases; those who, like the former residents of Los Angeles' "Little Tokyo," will find the homes they once rented now occupied by in-migrant war workers. Moreover, there may be many who do not wish to return to areas in which they have suffered a deeply humiliating experience and in which hostility toward them is still loudly vocal. For all these reasons, the War Relocation Authority expects that it will take nearly a year for its eight relocation camps to be emptied. Plans are to continue efforts to persuade the centers' inmates to resettle in the East or Middle West.

The army's announcement on the West Coast Japanese came last month just one day before the Supreme Court of the United States handed down two decisions on the constitutionality of their evacuation and detention. The first decision, in the case of Fred Toyosahiro Korematsu who violated the exclusion order, proved disappointing to those who saw in the order a dangerous precedent in restricting citizenship rights on the basis of race alone; for it upheld the constitutionality of the original evacuation. Three dissenting opinions—by Justices Owen J. Roberts, Frank Murphy, and Robert J. Jackson—were entered on this decision. In his dissent, Justice Murphy charged that the order "goes over the very brink of constitutional power and falls into the ugly abyss of racism."

On the other hand, in the case of Mitsuye Endo, who protested against being held in a relocation camp, the court ruled unanimously that Japanese Americans "of unquestioned loyalty to the United States" could not be so detained.

"Loyalty," Justice William O. Douglas reminded the country in the opinion, "is a matter of the heart and mind, not of race, creed or color."

Will History Be Repeated?

SHORTLY after the conclusion of World War I, Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War and chairman of the Council of National Defense, expressed hope for the future in these words: "The community organization which they [defense councils] initiated is a permanent need of the United States and permanent provision should be made for it by legislation. Community organization will bring into our national life a much needed element of cooperative endeavor and civic orderliness which will go far to make our government both democratic and efficient in public service."

This hope proved unfounded. On the contrary, the Council of National Defense was very shortly liquidated, and state and local councils rapidly disappeared, to be almost completely forgotten until the emergencies of World War II brought similar machinery into being.

Last month, the Bureau of the Budget liquidated the division of federal-state cooperation (formerly the civilian war services branch) of the federal Office of Civilian Defense. Thus history may be repeating itself, for while the protection divisions of OCD continue with a skeleton staff, local organization for the planning and coordination of civilian services has been, from the beginning, the province of this other wing of OCD.

Although the defense council structure still remains in thousands of local communities, and a number of states have strong planning and supervisory programs that will not be directly affected by this federal action, it is at least a fair guess that the majority of defense councils will eventually disappear, although perhaps not so rapidly as in the case of World War I.

But it also seems probable that the impact of the OCD will prove to have had lasting values. Sound leadership from the Washington office has spread an understanding of the principles basic to good community organization. Much of its "Operating Guide" for local defense councils is applicable to community organization for any purpose. OCD has provided the opportunity and urge to many local councils of social agencies to strengthen their leadership, to broaden their representation from community groups, and to take on new and useful functions. The need for some organization through which federal agencies could work in projecting their plans into states and local communities has been made apparent to many. And throughout the country, innumerable citizens in thousands of communities have tasted for the first time the fruits of united action toward a common end. The recollection of that taste is likely to stand them in good stead when they face the problems of demobilization.

A Housing Dilemma

A STORM of protest broke loose in New York recently following Mayor LaGuardia's announcement of proposed state legislation to encourage rehabilitation of old law tenements in substandard areas. The legislation would provide ten-year tax exemptions to owners who make certain minimum improvements.

While recognizing this measure as an attempt to produce decent living accommodations in an already overcrowded city for tenants who will be displaced by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company's proposed Stuyvesant Town and scheduled postwar public housing projects, its critics have labeled it as a backward step. They have pointed out that the perpetuation of obsolete tenements, especially in substandard areas, may act as a brake on future slum clearance and large scale public and private housing developments. They have questioned the possibility through this method of achieving rents within the means of low income families and have asked whether the rehabilitated houses would provide sufficient light and air. And finally, they have maintained that if the plan is adopted, it should be extended to other than substandard areas.

In spite of these criticisms, explorations on the part of public and private agencies have brought to light no other method to meet the present housing emergency with sufficient speed. Nevertheless, public concern has brought about modification of the proposal so as to correct some of its most serious weaknesses. A rent ceiling of $8 a room a month will be placed on rehabilitated buildings. The

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inducement of tax exemption will not be confined to substandard areas, but will be permitted throughout the city. Every building to be rehabilitated will be required to have a certificate of suitability from the City Planning Commission.

The mayor's proposal has highlighted New York's critical housing problem. The salvage of old buildings—unsound economically, socially, and from the standpoint of good city planning—may be necessary for the emergency, but at best it can meet only a fraction of the housing needs of the families to be displaced by already scheduled housing projects. It leaves untouched the housing problem of the hundreds of thousands of families who will still be living in slums and blighted areas. The city administration can hardly afford delay in giving increased consideration to methods for redeveloping substandard areas. A successful formula would be welcomed in urban areas throughout the country.

A Contrast

THE sharp controversies on methods of extending medical care were well illustrated by two recent meetings of physicians called within a fortnight of each other and at opposite poles in regard to purpose, representation, and procedure.

On November 27, in New York City, the National Physicians' Committee for the Extension of Medical Service, which strongly opposes the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill, held a conference to promote health insurance run by insurance companies. On December 8 and 9, in Washington, D. C., the Physicians' Forum, on record in support of the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill, brought together a conference on ways of making high quality care available to all the people regardless of their ability to pay.

The National Physicians Committee invited representatives of large insurance companies, selected physicians, and more than a hundred men from large business concerns for a day's meeting and luncheon at the Waldorf-Astoria. Leaders of the drug industry were among the featured speakers. No representatives of consumer groups or organized labor were asked. Said John M. Pratt, the committee's administrator: "Our purposes are to serve more people, to win the cooperation of industry, and to dangle the bait of more business before the insurance companies."

This committee was formed four years ago as the unofficial propaganda agency of the American Medical Association. It has a current budget of approximately $300,000 a year, derived from physicians and the drug industry. Last April it announced that $500,000 a year for three years would be raised in its two-sided fight *against* government health insurance and *for* voluntary insurance. At its recent meeting the committee maintained its basic opposition to compulsory health insurance, and though it admitted the widespread need for more adequate medical care, it continued to urge that only private insurance companies and medical societies should meet this need. Medical care programs under such auspices normally cover hospital and medical expenses for catastrophic illness only. They make no provision for diagnostic or preventive service.

On the other hand, the Physicians' Forum Conference, initiated by a group of liberal doctors, brought together consumer groups, labor representatives, veterans organizations, and business leaders. Four panel sessions covered medical and hospital facilities, payment for medical care, essentials for high quality service and care for veterans. The sessions were organized to provide an opportunity for free expression by the delegates, who indicated a keen interest in a national medical care program. The need for increased medical personnel and facilities and larger funds for research was also stressed.

The Physicians' Forum, which began a few years ago as a study group of members of the New York County Medical Society, has expanded until membership includes physicians from many parts of the country. While supporting the recent Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill on the whole, the forum proposed a number of amendments designed to improve it.

Experts and the Comics

THE solemn *Journal of Educational Sociology* devoted its December issue to "Superman," "Dick Tracy," "Wonder Woman," "Joe Palooka," and other heroes (and villains) of the comics. The special number is edited by Prof. Harvey Zorbaugh of New York University, director of the Clinic for the Social Adjustment of the Gifted. In his review of the facts, he points out that 20,000,000 copies of the comic books are sold monthly, and read by 70,000,000 adults and children, that in 2,500 classrooms children learn to read from "Superman" workbooks, and that "Picture Stories from the Bible" are used in some 2,000 Sunday Schools.

Spokesmen for the Child Study Association of America analyze the appeal of the comics. Dr. Lauretta Bender, senior psychiatrist of the New York Department of Hospitals at Bellevue, suggests that the unreality of the comics, to which so many parents, educators, and social workers have objected, is perhaps their most useful quality, holding that "children's fantasies are a constructive approach to reality, not an escape." Efforts to "reform" the comics, she argues, may reduce their psychological values.

The experts, in other words, make a good case for the comics. To read the record, as they present it, is to realize that after all, these garish picture-stories have only superseded in the lives of today's children the equally fantastic unrealities of "Little Red Riding Hood," "Jack and the Beanstalk," "Cinderella," the witches, hobgoblins, devils, and enchantments which colored the daydreams and haunted the nightmares of their parents and grandparents.

Anniversary

THE Institute of International Education is observing its twenty-fifth anniversary this year. Organized on February 1, 1919, at the end of World War I, the institute grew out of the belief of a distinguished American educator, Professor Stephen Duggan of the College of the City of New York, that "in the long run the cause of world peace might best be served through the stimulation of mutually helpful relations among educational agencies in the United States and in foreign countries." The record of the institute's work is eloquent tribute to the vision and leadership of its founder who, from the beginning, has served as director.

The activities of the institute have included the bringing here of more than 3,100 outstanding young European, Asiatic, and Latin American students to carry on their work in our colleges, universities, and technical schools, make American friends, and gain firsthand knowledge of life in this country. At the same time, nearly 2,500 young Americans have been given opportunity to study abroad.

In addition to this large scale student exchange, the work of the institute has included international summer schools, aid and encouragement to international student movements, counseling and guidance to foreign students, a lecture bureau for foreign scholars and men of affairs, relocation services to professors in exile, wartime public service in cooperation with the Division of Cultural Relations of the State Department.

For a quarter of a century, the institute has pioneered "in one of the great movements to create a world community in which the maintenance of peace will be possible." And in his foreword to the anniversary brochure, which sets forth the institute's aims and accomplishments, Stephen Duggan declares that "its officers are increasingly aware of the fact that the institute has barely touched the horizons of international understanding and good will that can be built among nations through educational relationships."

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The Social Front

Jobs and Workers

SECTIONS of Colorado's "labor peace act," violently opposed by organized labor when the measure was adopted in 1943, were declared invalid in a ruling by the state Supreme Court last month. The court held inoperative the requirement that all labor unions incorporate; and also sections of the act making a strike unlawful unless authorized by a majority vote by secret ballot of the union involved. The opinion was on appeal by the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the American Federation of Labor from a Denver District Court decision.

A Campaign for Rebuilding — This month the Free Trade Union Committee, recently set up by the official relief arm of the AFL, the Labor League for Human Rights, is campaigning to raise a fund of at least $1,000,000 to be used "to help rebuild democratic trade unions in Europe." The executive committee of the AFL voted an initial contribution of $5,000. Both state federations of labor and international and national unions are cooperating in the drive.

Workers Education—A second annual education conference is being held by the United Automobile Workers (CIO) in Milwaukee, Wis., early this month. The conference brings together the chairmen of education committees and full time education directors of local unions in this country and Canada. Like the first conference, a year ago, this is a "working meeting" with a twofold purpose: to develop specific educational devices and techniques, through discussion and demonstration; to discuss the union's program and means of carrying out educational work focused on current union problems. Among the subjects to be considered, the *United Automobile Worker* lists reconversion and postwar planning, discrimination, public relations, political action and legislative objectives, wages and standards of living, consumer problems, international affairs. Techniques to be discussed and demonstrated will include methods of training leadership; use of books, dramatics, shop papers, movies and other visual aids; health and safety; job evaluation and time study; educational programs for new locals; education for returned servicemen. Before the conference, discussion outlines were sent by William H. Levitt, the union's international education director, to local education committees.

ILO Maritime Meeting — Proposals of the international maritime trade unions for an international charter governing working conditions in the world's merchant marine will be the chief topic of discussion at the meeting of the joint maritime commission of the International Labor Organization in London this month. The commission is made up of nine representatives each of seamen's and shipowners' organizations, and two members of the governing body of the ILO. The chairman is Carter Goodrich of Columbia University, chairman of the governing body.

The seamen's proposals were worked out at a recent joint meeting of representatives of the International Transport Workers' Federation and the International Mercantile Marine Officers Association. They include a minimum wage for all seamen; standardized international practices governing overtime pay, war risk bonuses, and other additions to basic pay; continuous employment, with national manning pools and pool pay for men awaiting assignment to ships; standard hours of work with leave ashore to compensate for a seven-day week at sea; minimum manning scales; annual leave of at least twelve working days with pay and subsistence allowance; improved accommodation and amenities aboard ship; adequate safety measures; comprehensive social insurance; full union recognition; modernization of the legal status and rights and obligations of seamen.

The commission will have before it a general survey of conditions of employment in various national merchant marines, prepared by the ILO, and showing differences in national standards and practices; improvements made in recent years; action that might be taken to standardize conditions.

Unions and Servicemen—A "union orientation guide" for returning servicemen has been prepared by the United Electrical Workers (CIO) and is being widely distributed among the organization's 161,000 members in the armed forces, and among families of veterans and servicemen. The 64-page illustrated booklet includes a calendar of current events since Pearl Harbor, a brief summary of the GI Bill of Rights, information on veterans organizations, the union program for veterans. Unity between returning war veterans and the unions is stressed, and the booklet includes a section which "answers some frequent rumors among men in service regarding life at home." Among them, the "rumors" that "unions are undemocratic," "unions are always striking," "war workers receive sky-high wages," "John L. Lewis runs the American labor movement," "unions are deadly enemies of management." Price 5 cents from the UEW, 11 East 51 Street, New York 22, N. Y.

In Print—An annotated list of current material for workers education activities is offered by the American Labor Education Service, 437 West 59 Street, New York 19. Pamphlets, reprints, and other items are arranged under four headings: Labor Looks Ahead, Building the Union Today, Strengthening Democracy, World Security.

Education

INVITATIONS to a world education conference have been sent by the National Education Association of the United States to representative educational organizations in each of the United Nations and associated countries. The conference would be held in this country at an undetermined time and place after the defeat of Germany, and would run for two weeks to allow full discussion of international educational problems. Willard E. Givens, executive secretary of the NEA, listed as possible items on the agenda for the meeting such topics as means of cooperation among educators to promote peace; restoration of educational services in war-ravaged areas; problems and policies which would benefit from international cooperation within the teaching profession; the type of organization which would facilitate such cooperation.

Servicemen's Plans—A survey of the army in this country and overseas has revealed that 500,000 of about 6,750,000 enlisted men definitely plan to return to full time school or college attendance after the war, according to a statement by the information and education division of Army Service Forces. The survey showed that an additional 300,000 are seriously considering resuming their edu-

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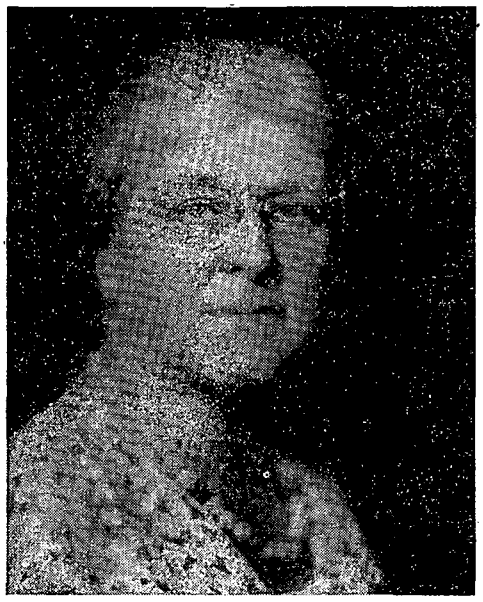

Author

Survey Midmonthly readers are undoubtedly familiar with the articles and books on social work written by Joanna Carver Colcord, director of the charity organization department of the Russell Sage Foundation and long a contributing editor of the Survey magazines. But social work is only one of Miss Colcord's interests. Last month, with the publication of "Sea Language Comes Ashore" (Cornell Maritime Press, $2.25), there appeared her second book on sea culture—a subject in which the author is well versed as a descendant of five generations of seafarers who was herself born at sea and spent a childhood on sailing vessels. The book traces the origin of numerous sea terms which because of their pungency and aptness have become a part of our daily speech. In an earlier book, "Songs of American Sailormen" (1939), Miss Colcord brought together an enchanting collection of old sea chanties.

cation through part time study. The figures are based on plans of enlisted white men. A "slightly smaller" percentage of Negroes are reported to plan full time school attendance after the war; among junior grade officers the percentage is somewhat higher. The report cites such factors as the length of the war and favorable economic conditions as likely to decrease the number continuing their education, while wider knowledge of provisions of the GI Bill of Rights and less favorable economic conditions would tend to raise it. Over 90 percent of the men definitely planning to return to full time school are under twenty-five years of age, and a slightly higher percentage are unmarried. Over half the men planning full time education after the war have had some college training.

Race Relations in School—Only four states — California, Texas, New York, and Massachusetts—have well established programs of intercultural education, sponsored by the state education departments, according to reports of a recent survey presented by Julius E. Warren, Massachusetts commissioner of education, at an institute held in New York City last month, under the sponsorship of the National Conference of Christians and Jews. The programs vary according to the character of the state department, the survey showed, but at present all those working in the field "seem to believe that the better approach is to integrate intercultural materials into already existing courses."

Frank E. Baker, president of the Wisconsin State Teachers College at Milwaukee, reported to the institute that a questionnaire study of 185 teachers colleges revealed a wide variance in attitudes on intercultural education in these schools. He held that they were strongly affected by the local traditions and prejudices of the geographic areas in which they were situated. Mr. Baker advocated for the teacher training institutions a more diversified faculty and student body, and also lectures and forums on racial and religious topics, and required courses in anthropology.

Educational Rejectees—A notable study of rejections for educational deficiencies by selective service is published as a 50-page pamphlet by the American Teachers Association under the title, "The Black and White of Rejections for Military Service." (P. O. Box 271, Montgomery 1, Ala.) The report was prepared by a special research committee of the association, which is a national professional organization of teachers of Negro children. It was presented at the forty-first annual convention, held in Nashville in August.

The detailed and objective analysis of statistics from national selective service headquarters by this group reveals that: "Considerably more selectees, irrespective of race, have been rejected for educational reasons in the South than in the North and West; almost invariably fewer white selectees have been rejected for educational reasons in the North and West than is true among white selectees in the South; almost invariably a larger percentage of Negro selectees have been rejected for educational reasons in each of twenty-eight states for which data are available than was the case of white selectees in each of these states; and a smaller percentage of Negro selectees in New York City, Illinois, Massachusetts, Michigan, Indiana, West Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky, California, and Pennsylvania have been rejected for educational reasons than white selectees in Georgia, Virginia, Alabama, South Carolina, Arkansas, Texas, and North Carolina." Finally, "In every instance a high positive correlation was found between school efficiency on the one hand and rate of rejection of selectees on the other." The report recommends the use of state and federal funds "to maintain at least a minimum defensible level of educational opportunity in each school district."

Social Service Aid— A citywide school effort to help pupils who "don't get along" has been started by the New York City Board of Education in cooperation with eight private family welfare agencies. The new plan is outlined in a six-page folder being distributed among the city's elementary and high schools for the guidance of principals and teachers. When school failures and behavior problems are "too involved" to be met by the direct cooperation of teachers and parents, it is suggested that the family welfare agency can be of assistance, working with the families on details of the problem. Teachers are advised to call on a branch office of one of the eight cooperating agencies whose "trained social workers have experience in helping parents solve personal and family problems, large and small." The eight agencies participating in the plan are the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, Catholic Charities of the Archdiocese of New York, Catholic Charities of the Diocese of Brooklyn, Community Service Society, Jewish Community Services of Queens-Nassau, Jewish Family Welfare Society, Jewish Social Service Association, and the Staten Island Social Service.

Community Affairs

HOW the 114 welfare, health, and recreation agencies in Syracuse, N. Y., now serve the people of their community, and what changes in program and organization need to be made in order to prepare for the postwar years, are fully reported in "Health, Welfare and Leisure Time Activities," the recently released postwar planning report of the Syracuse Council of Social Agencies; 58 pages, price $1. (See "Everybody Benefits," by Bradley Buell, *Survey Midmonthly*, August 1944, and "Casework for the Whole Community," by Paul T. Beisser and A. A. Heckman, November 1944.)

Final tabulation of the Syracuse study showed that 67.5 percent of the families of Syracuse had received an average of two units of service each during 1942, the year for which data were gathered, at a

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total cost of $8,879,000. Findings and recommendations are related to the four major problems towards which the services are directed: economic need; health; behavior and social adjustment; leisure time. In addition to detailed recommendations in each section, the report lists nine "major directional guides for the whole program" which were agreed upon by the local committee and outside consultants responsible for the study:

1. The organization of social work services should be made and kept as simple as possible.
2. The function assumed by or delegated to each agency should be clearly defined and widely understood.
3. The agencies themselves, and community support for them, must be sufficiently flexible to provide for new needs as they arise.
4. Tax supported agencies should be removed as far as possible from the political arena, and assured of adequate financial support.
5. For the best service of the community, agencies must maintain high standards of personnel and service.
6. The county, rather than the city, town or village should be established as the unit of administration of the major services.
7. Services should be readily accessible, preferably in the neighborhood where people live.
8. Effective coordination requires strong representative community planning and community organization machinery.
9. The public relations of social agencies need improvement.

Guide for Inquirers— In order to help its local branches develop a citizen's approach to community planning which will "bring out the relationships among piecemeal bits, the gaps and the contradictions in assumptions" by different sets of planners, the American Association of University Women has published "Community Planning," as a guide for local inquiry into what is or is not being done by way of planning in the community. Price 25 cents, from AAUW National Headquarters, 1634 I Street N.W., Washington 6. Says Maxine Sweezy, headquarters staff member in charge of social studies for the AAUW: "There is now a great deal of talk about planning. The Committee for Economic Development, a national businessmen's committee, has set up local planning committees in more than 2,000 communities. Many cities and towns have planning commissions. The problem of housing has broadened into the whole question of urban redevelopment . . . health agencies are planning for postwar health services. There is community planning in the field of education, and so through the whole range of community services."

A prize will be given for each of the six best reports from local AAUW branches on the subject.

Anniversaries— Founded by such eminent men as Theodore Roosevelt, Carl Schurz, Charles W. Eliot, Richard T. Ely, and Charles J. Bonaparte, the National Municipal League recently celebrated its fiftieth anniversary. A bird's-eye view of the happenings and events in this significant period of municipal development was presented in the November, 1944, issue of the *National Municipal Review*, by John G. Winant, Charles A. Beard, Clinton Rogers Woodruff, Richard S. Childs, and others long associated with the cause of good local government. . . . The Provident Loan Society of New York, organized as a result of the depression of 1893-4 by a committee of the Charity Organization Society, in its fifty years of existence has made over 20,000,000 individual loans aggregating more than a billion dollars.

Radio Plan—The Community Council of Winston-Salem, N. C., last month formally incorporated its community radio plan into the council structure as one of its central services. The plan, which has been a council-sponsored demonstration for the past year (see *Survey Midmonthly*, May 1944), will for the next three years be financed by the United War Chest and the Junior League of Winston-Salem. Its executive secretary is Mrs. Bruce Williams of Winston-Salem.

The plan's free radio workshop now consists of 140 persons, writing, directing, and acting their own shows—historical dramas and educational features, some of which are beamed especially to the public schools. In addition to the workshop, the plan includes a promotion division which advertises local and network public service programs, such as "Here's to Youth," "Storyland Theater," and "Symphony of the Air." The plan functions on an interracial basis, the membership of committees and casts being picked "for ability alone." Charlotte Demorest, who has been its radio consultant since the beginning, leaves Winston-Salem the first of this month to return to New York City, where she will serve as radio consultant to the Federation of Protestant Welfare Agencies.

Navy and Community—At a recent meeting of the Honolulu Council of Social Agencies, Lt. Com. G. V. Wickware, director of civilian personnel of the fourteenth Naval District, focused attention on the "combined operations" of the navy and the community. Said he: "Immediately after the December 7 attack, the community and the navy were confronted with a most difficult task. . . . Thousands upon thousands of workers poured into the area from the mainland. . . . Com-

In there pitching . . .

In years of tumult and confusion, of high powered propaganda and sinister forces, the quiet, consistent impact of an organization like the League for Industrial Democracy is apt to be taken more or less for granted. Even its friends may be surprised to learn that for four decades now the organization has carried on its "education in behalf of increasing democracy in our economic, political, and cultural life." The occasion will be celebrated at a dinner and conference on February 3, 1945, at the Hotel Roosevelt, New York.

The LID's executive director, Harry W. Laidler, belongs to that rare species of thinker and citizen who, far from being above the battle, has long been in there pitching for a better world. With a glint of pleasure in his eye, he recalls that as an undergraduate at Wesleyan he was appointed to the executive committee of the original Intercollegiate Socialist Society, founded in 1905, with Jack London as president, Upton Sinclair as vice-president, and Owen R. Lovejoy as treasurer.

As New York City councilman in 1940-41, Mr. Laidler took a leading part in the fight for slum clearance, for public ownership of electricity, for a more scientific taxation system, consumer protection, and the strengthening of the social services.

In addition to lecturing on economics at the College of the City of New York and serving on the board of the National Bureau of Economic Research, of which he is a former president, he is the author of many books. "Social-Economic Movements — The story of humanity's struggle for freedom and a better life," has only recently come off the press. (See *Survey Graphic*, November 1944, page 462.) His earlier "Program for Modern America" appeared among the ten best works of nonfiction in 1936.

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munity facilities were strained to a breaking point. . . . We have made some progress . . . [but] we must explore ways and means of meeting the need for day care facilities for children. . . . A group medical plan is in operation. . . . Similar arrangements which would provide medical facilities and services to those civilians who live in the community and other areas should be made. We must cope with . . . juvenile delinquency, especially among boys of sixteen to eighteen, who . . . came from the mainland. . . . We must explore means [for providing] recreation facilities . . . for civilians who do not work at the yard. . . . From the standpoint of the navy . . . we feel it urgent that a well-coordinated working relationship [with the community] be charted and carried out."

The Public's Health

NEW construction in the postwar period may provide 180,626 more hospital beds throughout the country, if plans now in the making are carried out. This prediction of the council on government relations of the American Hospital Association has been based on a recently completed survey of 1,635 hospitals. The construction will call for an expenditure of approximately $1,193,133,000, and will bring the number of hospital beds in the United States to a total of 1,828,880—or one for every seventy-one persons in the population.

In New York State, the Postwar Public Works Planning Commission has announced its approval of eighty-three building projects at twenty-four of the state's mental institutions. They would provide 14,584 additional beds at a cost of $52,474,000.

Mental Health—A new directory of psychiatric clinics and related facilities in the United States has been published by the National Committee for Mental Hygiene. Though it is designed for use by army and Red Cross professional staffs who advise men about to be discharged from the armed forces, it should also be useful to workers in civilian agencies.

The Temporary Committee on State Hospital Problems of the State Charities Aid Association, New York, has issued a study of 1,128 dementia praecox patients treated with insulin shock therapy at the Brooklyn State Hospital and of a control group in other hospitals. The report emphasizes the social adjustment of the patients, rather than the medical classification at the time of discharge. From the State Charities Aid Association, 105 East 22 Street, New York 10.

In Ohio, the governor's committee on a mental health program has made a report recommending expansion of institutional facilities, staff, extramural care, research, mental health education, and administrative and legislative recommendations. The report is available from the commissioner of mental diseases, Department of Public Welfare, State Office Building, Columbus 16, Ohio.

A committee appointed by the president judge of the Municipal Court of Philadelphia, has issued a report on "The Problem of the Care and Disposition of the Feebleminded, Epileptic, and the Defective Delinquent." The committee's conclusions are based on "an intensive analytical study . . . of 820 mentally defective children committed by the Municipal Court to institutions during the decade 1930 to 1939 (and of) what has happened to them as a result of the failure or delay in the admission to institutions." Its report embodies recommendations for a comprehensive plan for the care of the mentally defective.

About VD—The social protection section of the Office of Community War Services has recently issued a pamphlet "Meet Your Enemy," describing the "vicious circle" of re-inspection, arrest, court action, and treatment which must be broken by community social agencies if the fight against syphilis and gonorrhea is to be successful. Prepared in consultation with the National Women's Advisory Committee on Social Protection, the material is designed primarily for distribution to women's organizations to provide "the ammunition for a broad, offensive battle against these venereal diseases, and against prostitution and sexual promiscuity."

February 7 has been designated as National Social Hygiene Day by the American Social Hygiene Association.

Venereal disease rates continued to rise in New York City during the first ten months of 1944, with the increase most pronounced among young people fifteen to nineteen years old. In this age group the syphilis rate is 204 percent higher than in 1941; the gonorrhea rate, 139 percent higher.

Attack on Cancer—The American Cancer Society (until recently the American Society for the Control of Cancer) has announced the election of Eric A. Johnston, as chairman of its new executive council, and as national chairman of the society's 1945 fund-raising campaign next April. The goal for the campaign will be $5,000,000, a larger amount than ever before sought in the fight against this dread killer, second only to heart disease in the numbers of its victims. Funds raised will be used for education, research, and service.

Epileptic Seizures—"Epilepsy—The *Ghost* Is Out of the Closet," is the title of a new Public Affairs Pamphlet, by Herbert Yahraes, who discusses an illness from which as many people suffer as from either diabetes or tuberculosis. The pamphlet explains what epilepsy is, what causes it, how it is treated, what to do if someone has a seizure, and what people can expect research and education to do for the control of the disease. Price 10 cents, from the Public Affairs Committee, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20.

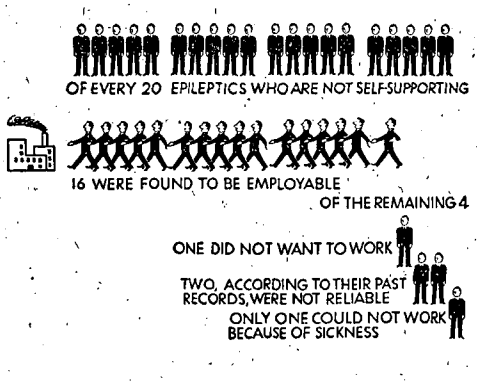
The Massachusetts Society for Mental Hygiene devoted the November 1944 issue of its *Bulletin* to an article, "Mental Hygiene and the Epileptic," by William G. Lennox, M.D., of the Harvard University Medical School, president of the International League Against Epilepsy. From the society, 3 Joy Street, Boston.

Bulletin No. 28 of the Wisconsin State Board of Vocational and Adult Education, Madison, Wis., is a "Study of Individuals Manifesting Epilepsy, Their Rehabilitation and Placement in Milwaukee, Wis." In addition to data on epileptics in Wisconsin, the study contains a discussion of epilepsy, recommendations for the rehabilitation of its victims, and a bibliography.

In Print—"Health Practice Indices—1943," prepared for the committee on administrative practice of the American Public Health Association, in a series of seventy-eight charts gives the range of accomplishments in various fields of community health service during 1943. Data were taken from schedules submitted by 178 communities in thirty-two states and four provinces of Canada. They cover all of the general divisions of public health service. Free on request from the APHA, 1790 Broadway, New York 19.

The bureau of research and statistics of the Social Security Board has issued

EPILEPTICS CAN WORK!


OF EVERY 20 EPILEPTICS WHO ARE NOT SELF-SUPPORTING
16 WERE FOUND TO BE EMPLOYABLE
OF THE REMAINING 4
ONE DID NOT WANT TO WORK
TWO, ACCORDING TO THEIR PAST RECORDS, WERE NOT RELIABLE
ONLY ONE COULD NOT WORK BECAUSE OF SICKNESS

GRAPHIC ASSOCIATES FOR PUBLIC AFFAIRS COMMITTEE, INC.

From "Epilepsy—The Ghost Is Out of the Closet"

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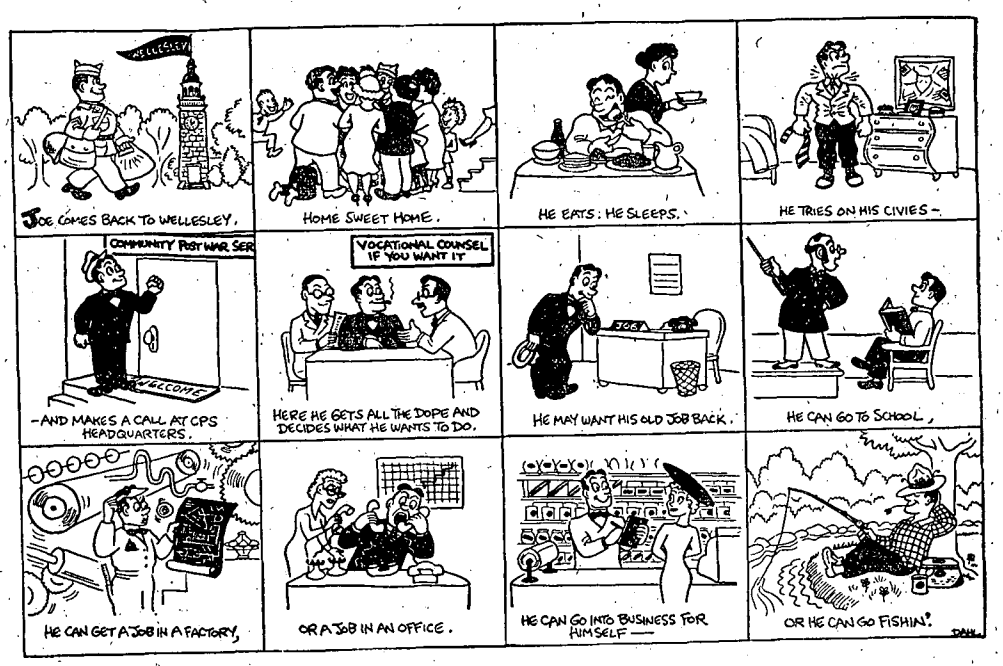
a second edition of its memorandum No. 55, "Prepayment Medical Care Organizations," first published in 1943. The memorandum is a directory of the 214 prepayment medical care organizations in this country in 1943, and contains data on their coverage, numbers of physicians and nurses, membership restrictions, and services provided.

Inaugurating a research series in public health economics, the school of public health of the University of Michigan has published a new pamphlet, "State Enabling Legislation for Non-Profit Hospital and Medical Plans—1944," by Odin W. Anderson. Says Dr. Nathan Sinai of the university in the foreword: "The principles of health insurance and the need of its application to large numbers of people are no longer questioned . . . . Among the most tangible evidences of action as well as the changing concept of health insurance is the legislation that has been adopted over the short span of a decade." The booklet analyzes the legislation covering non-profit health insurance plans now existing in thirty-two states and the District of Columbia. As new laws are adopted, the university intends to issue further publications on the subject.

Postwar planning for the elimination of tuberculosis is the theme of "Tuberculosis Control in New Jersey—1943," the fourteenth annual report of the New Jersey Tuberculosis League, Inc., 15 East Kinney Street, Newark 2. Included are statistics on cases, deaths, hospital facilities, as well as discussions on "Wartime Factors in Casefinding," "The Mass Survey, Key to the Future," "Postwar Rehabilitation—An Expanded Program."

Mary Antoinette Cannon, professor of social work at Columbia University, has written an "Outline for a Course in Planned Parenthood," for use in schools of social work, colleges, normal schools, and by other agencies and individuals who may find it useful. Price 50 cents from the Planned Parenthood Federation of America, 501 Madison Avenue, New York 22.


JOE COMES BACK TO WELLESLEY.
HOME SWEET HOME.
HE EATS: HE SLEEPS.
HE TRIES ON HIS CIVIES—
COMMUNITY POST WAR SER
-AND MAKES A CALL AT CPS HEADQUARTERS.
VOCATIONAL COUNSEL IF YOU WANT IT
HERE HE GETS ALL THE DOPE AND DECIDES WHAT HE WANTS TO DO.
HE MAY WANT HIS OLD JOB BACK.
HE CAN GO TO SCHOOL,
HE CAN GET A JOB IN A FACTORY,
OR A JOB IN AN OFFICE.
HE CAN GO INTO BUSINESS FOR HIMSELF—
OR HE CAN GO FISHIN'.
DAHL

JOE COMES BACK HOME

In a cartoon by Dahl, the Wellesley (Mass.) Community Council imparts to the discharged GI an idea of the type of information he might obtain at the recently established Postwar Community Service. This community referral center, established under council sponsorship, offers guidance under six divisions: advisory; employment; counseling; placement; education; legal and medical.

For Veterans

PUBLIC agitation against the Hampton-Devany veterans preference bill passed by the New York state legislature in its 1944 session crystallized last month, with the formation of a Citizens' Committee on Veterans Preference, including among its members Homer Folks, State Charities Aid Association; Mrs. Robert S. Gordon, state League of Women Voters; Mrs. David L. Dunlop, Public Education Association; Mr. Frederick W. Killian, National Probation Association; H. Eliot Kaplan, Civil Service Reform Association. The bill proposes an amendment to the state constitution which would give absolute preference in civil service appointments and promotion to veterans who merely pass the examination—to the disabled for life, and to others for five years after the war.

New York State's procedure for constitutional amendments requires that a bill be passed a second time by the legislature. Favorable action at the 1945 session, therefore, would automatically submit the amendment to the voters next fall. The *New York Herald Tribune*, commenting on the formation of the Citizens' Committee, points out that "in the first rush of eagerness to see that justice is done, these provisions [of the bill] may have sounded fair enough to the legislators" but, "the bill must militate against efficient government, because in effect, it throws the merit system out the window. . . . We believe that the legislators should drop the proposal and frame one which will insure justice to the soldiers without wrecking the merit system."

Recommendations aimed to avoid the difficulties of this bill, and others like it, were recently made by a special committee on veterans employment policies of the Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada. Among the suggestions were recommendations that: veterans preference policies should recognize the democratic principle of open competition on the basis of merit and fitness; veterans should be required to obtain a passing mark before being entitled to preference consideration; preference should be limited to entrance examinations and not be applied to promotions; the amount of preference credit for non-disabled veterans should not be more than five credit points on the basis of 100—for disabled veterans not more than ten credit points; preference should be limited to a period of five years after the war—or after discharge or release from war services, whichever is later.

Few Applicants— To date only 600 veterans have taken advantage of the apprentice training provisions of the GI Bill of Rights, according to reports from the War Manpower Commission. Fewer than 100 persons are receiving the supplemental monthly allowance that is available when necessary. Principal reason for the small number is the many jobs open and easily available in war industry. As many as 200,000 veterans are expected eventually to apply for participation in the program. Apprenticeship arrangements have been made in 30,000 manufacturing plants, construction firms, and miscellaneous industries.

The Disabled—A national campaign for $1,000,000 "to assist war disabled veterans in obtaining government benefits and in becoming adjusted to civilian life" has been announced by the Disabled American Veterans organization. This money is to carry the organization through the next eighteen months. According to Dow V. Walker of Portland, Ore., chairman of the finance committee, service will consist mainly of advice to

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veterans about their rights, and assistance in establishing claims. For this purpose 504 field officers will be trained, and $10,000,000 eventually must be raised to finance the contemplated program.

In 1975—At least 300,000 hospital beds will be needed by 1975 to accommodate veterans of this war in a program that may cost as much as $6,000,000,000 a year before it tapers off, estimates Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, Veterans Bureau administrator. At present 130,000 beds are either already available to the bureau, under construction, or authorized; 100,000 more will be turned over by the army and navy when they no longer have need for them.

In Print—A revised and enlarged bibliography on services for handicapped veterans, "Rehabilitation of the Disabled Serviceman," has been published by the Russell Sage Foundation, 105 East 22 St., New York 10, price 20 cents. This replaces an original edition published last April and sold out in less than six months. . . . "A Peace Program for Veterans," a twenty-four page pamphlet by Charles Hurd, summarizing the round table discussions held under the auspices of the *New York Times,* [see *Survey Midmonthly,* November 1944, page 326] is available free from the *New York Times,* 229 West 43 St., New York 18. . . . "Apprentice Training for Veterans," an eleven page bulletin, can be secured from the War Manpower Commission, Apprentice Training Service, Washington 25. It explains what the program is, the qualifications required for eligibility, where to apply.

Youth Programs

TEEN age canteens are the subject of a memorandum prepared for general distribution by a special committee of the Associated Youth Serving Organizations, Inc., 134 East 56 St., New York 22. It summarizes "basic principles, cautions and suggestions, . . significant points which local groups should watch out for in initiating and continuing to develop" this new type of youth service, and concludes that: teen age canteens have a real place in agency and community youth programs; canteens are not the panacea to all adolescent ills; they provide opportunities for young people to plan programs, set standards, and accept responsibilities; when developed independently of regular youth serving agencies, the programs lack permanence and stability; recreational opportunities alone are not enough—the young people must feel they have some part in program planning and direction. Of the first fifty clubs to come to the attention of the National Recreation Association, the committee points out, about one third were initiated by young people; one third by public or private youth agencies; one third by local civic agencies.

Says the memorandum, in part: "The teen age canteens are a co-educational and a co-recreational program. They demonstrate the validity of mixed activities for the high school group. . . We will need to discover in the future how we can continue to provide outlets for this proven desire and ability of young people . . . to assume responsibility for the planning and operation of projects which are important to themselves.

Hi-Y Action—Last September, the Seward Hi-Y Club of Auburn, N. Y., under the leadership of John R. Williams, YMCA boys' work secretary, became interested in the problems of 12,000 migrant Negroes, farm laborers housed in work camps throughout Cayuga County. Members of the club visited several of the camps. Meetings were arranged with the head of the county farm bureau, who gave them the farmers' viewpoint, and with their congressmen, who gave them advice about preparing a "bill" for submission to the Hi-Y area "assembly." On December 11 the area "assembly" by vote of twenty-six to one, passed an "act" to Regulate the Administration of Migrant Labor Camps in New York State, with titles covering: definition of farm labor and migrant labor camps in New York State; sanitary provisions; recreation; rent; labor; health. The bill then went to the Hi-Y state "senate" where, after amendment by the committee on industry and labor, it was unanimously passed by a vote of sixty-three.

Meanwhile, state officials had been informed of the Hi-Y interest in the problem, and on November 27, C. F. Allen, chief of the bureau of sanitation of the State Department of Health, reported to Mr. Williams: ". . . the proposed (Hi-Y) bill has been discussed by several state departments, and very briefly even in the governor's office. . . As soon as I hear [about further action] I will advise . . . you."

Progress Report—The National Federation of Settlements has recently reported the results so far of the expansion program adopted two years ago. They include: appointment of an assistant executive secretary, and a part time consultant in neighborhood studies; the publication of "Round Table" by the boys' and girls' work division; approximately $1,300 contributed through the "headworkers' expansion fund"; a net gain of $1,200 in membership dues. The federation has been cooperating in the "Here's to Youth" radio program, as a member of the Associated Youth Serving Organizations, and with the National Urban League and the National Educational-Recreational Association in other youth projects.

War Memorials—"As lasting memorials to the honored citizens who gave their lives in World War II," the North Dakota Conference of Social Welfare, at its recent annual meeting, endorsed the promotion of community centers "with proper facilities for character building, recreation, and handicraft," for the use of young people during their leisure time. New playgrounds, handicraft shops, recreation centers, gymnasia, swimming pools, the resolution suggested, "might bear the name of one or more of the heroes who died."

Better Boysclubs—A fourteen-point program of improvement and expansion is recommended to its affiliated organizations by the Boysclubs of America in a recent pamphlet, "Suggestions for Postwar Planning." The recommendations suggest: increasing attractiveness of activities; improving physical training; providing health supervision; extending prevocational classes; developing vocational guidance and general guidance programs; raising additional financial support; planning for expansion; securing war memorials.

Among the States

"TOWNSEND" plans to pay "$60 at 60" to all state residents, were rejected in four states in last November's elections, according to the Public Administration Clearing House, which recently released an analysis of the voting on the more than one hundred constitutional amendments, referenda, and initiated measures that came up for consideration in some thirty states. The defeated plans—in Arizona, California, Oregon, and Washington—were to be financed by funds obtained through gross income taxes or 3 to 5 percent sales taxes. Washington voters also turned down another proposal which would have liberalized unemployment compensation as well as old age assistance. The measure would have increased old age payments to a basic $50 a month, and raised the maximum unemployment compensation allowable from $240 to $500 a year. On the other hand, in Colorado, the voters accepted a "Little Townsend" proposal making full pensions of $45 a month available to all residents over sixty-five.

Many of the state constitutional amendments accepted, concerned plans

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for returning servicemen. In Alabama and Arkansas, veterans are now exempt from the poll tax; in California, they have a $1,000 property tax exemption; in Colorado, they or their widows are entitled to preferential points over passing grades in civil service examinations; in Oregon, they are eligible for educational grants from $35 to $75 a month for a maximum period of four years. California voters also approved a $30,000,000 bond issue to finance loans for homes or farms to veterans of World War II.

Mental Institutions—The California Department of Institutions has prepared five proposals which it will present to the forthcoming session of the state legislature. These include:

1. A revision of the commitment laws concerning the mentally ill which would make it possible to handle admissions to state hospitals "on a medical basis rather than on a strictly legal one reminiscent of certain criminal proceedings."
2. Changing the department's name to the Department of Mental Health.
3. Substituting the term "leave of absence" for the term "parole," and extending the family care program for mental patients to include the mentally deficient.
4. The adoption of a statewide program for the mentally deficient.
5. Permission to enable the Juvenile Court to place a minor suspected of being mentally deficient into a state home for a period of observation.

Interim Committee—At the next session of Alabama's state legislature, which will convene this spring, an interim committee on social welfare development and education, appointed at the last session, will present its report, including recommendations for legislation. The committee is charged with studying public welfare needs, recreation, hospital facilities, prisons, pardon and parole, war demobilization problems, race relations, and health needs. A subcommittee on public welfare is especially concerned with public assistance, juvenile delinquency, the adequacy of state training schools and other issues.

Constitution—Voters of Missouri will go to the polls in a special election next month to approve or turn down a new constitution, framed by a state constitutional convention which completed its work last September. The suggested constitution, which will be voted on as a whole, contains three sections on health and welfare which found their way into the total structure largely through the efforts of the Missouri Association for Social Welfare. These sections would provide for the establishment of a state department of health and welfare; enable the state to enter into agreements with the federal government; classify training schools and industrial homes for boys and girls as educational institutions responsible to a board of trustees appointed by the governor.

The Missouri Association for Social Welfare had attempted to have inserted in these sections a statement giving the legislature definite power to appropriate funds for relief and other assistance programs, but this proposal was rejected by the convention on the grounds that the inclusion of such an unpopular word as "relief" might endanger the entire constitution. The association was also unsuccessful in its efforts to include a requirement for state supervision of public institutions, having run into opposition on this score from some private child caring agencies and religious homes.

The last Missouri constitutional convention, held in 1922, framed a short article of two sentences providing for the health and welfare of the people of the state. When the sections of the proposed constitution came to a vote, at that time separately, the "health and welfare article" was defeated.

Veterans' Service—At the request of the governor, the head of selective service in the state of Virginia has drawn up a statewide plan for service to veterans which is to be run entirely on a volunteer basis. The plan involves the formation in each county of a three-member volunteer committee to be representative of the local employment service, the local selective service board, and the local branch of a veterans organization (either American Legion or Veterans of Foreign Wars). It has been announced that the committees will act as referral services. The State Department of Welfare, which was not included in planning the program, has sent word to county welfare departments advising them to cooperate as closely as possible with the committees and to make known to them what professional services the departments have to offer.

Professional

TWO new studies in public relations and social work are in progress under the auspices of the department of social work interpretation, Russell Sage Foundation. One deals with public relations policies and practices of the Young Men's Christian Association; the other with casework interpretation as practiced by agencies affiliated with the Welfare Federation of Cleveland. Viola Paradise, well known writer on social work, has joined the staff of the foundation to carry out the Cleveland project. The studies are being conducted under the supervision of Mary Swain Routzahn.

Group Dynamics—The psychological forces that influence group behavior are to be the subject of special scrutiny at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology's recently established Research Center for Group Dynamics. The center, which has been made a division of the department of economics and social science, is under the directorship of Kurt Lewin, formerly professor of psychology at the State University of Iowa. While it is intended to supplement the activities of the institute's industrial relations section, its studies will consider all aspects of group life at all age levels. In announcing the establishment of the center, Robert G. Caldwell, dean of Humanities, predicted that "it will through its research activities promote a growing understanding of the many crucial problems of group relations which loom so large on the horizon of our postwar world."

The center has been made financially possible through grants from the Marshall Field Foundation and from the Commission on Community Interrelations which is sponsored by the American Jewish Congress.

State Conference News—Reports from the Association of State Conference Secretaries, which acts as an idea exchange for executives of social work conferences, indicate that many of these organizations are tending to put their attention on year-round activities rather than exclusively on one annual meeting. For instance, the Illinois conference has set up five functional divisions, with seventeen members each, which will hold quarterly meetings out of which it is hoped will emerge suggestions for conference program and action. The divisions will consider social welfare in its relation to the church, the school, groupwork, casework, and health services. The conference has also cooperated with the Illinois Church Council in holding a series of joint meetings for social workers and ministers. These meetings revealed that "even in small communities social workers and ministers are not acquainted with each other" and "there has been no apparent attempt on the part of either to use the resources of the other."

In Missouri, the state conference has

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been promoting the development of chapters in the larger towns and cities. It also conducts regional conferences in various sections of the state. This year the conference backed the recruitment program of the American Association of Social Workers by jointly sponsoring vocational counseling booths at its regional meetings. Particular success was achieved in areas where colleges are located through which social work had already been given considerable publicity. The Missouri state conference is also preparing a history of the regional movement, which is expected to be completed soon.

In Pennsylvania, where the state conference has long sponsored regional conferences, the committee for one largely rural area is bending special efforts to provide professional stimulation for the local social workers. The committee holds two meetings a month, open only to conference members and devoted to discussions of professional concerns. Among other topics, the subjects have included "The Services Provided by the Veterans Administration," "The Function of the Selective Service Boards in the Reemployment of Veterans," and "The Programs of State Institutions for Delinquent Children."

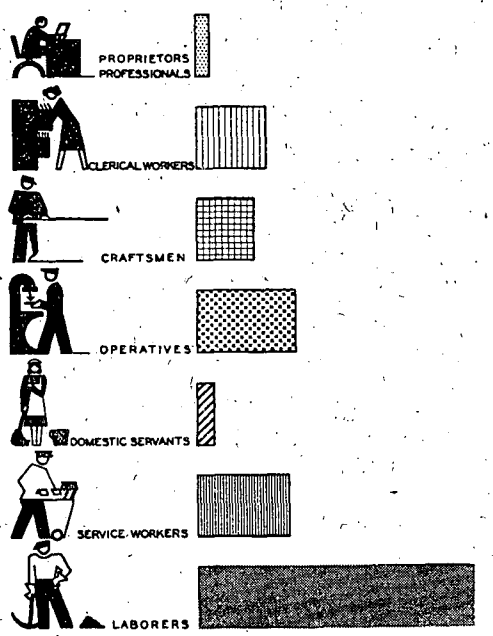
Nursing Education—On recommendation of the postwar committee of the National League of Nursing Education, the National Nursing Planning Committee is proposing the appointment of an impartial commission on nursing education "as soon as funds can be secured." Purpose of the commission would be to gather and analyze information about the organization, administration, and financial support of schools of professional and of practical nursing. Its findings would be used as a basis of recommendations for improving the quality of nursing service available to the public. The proposal has the approval of the National Nursing Council for War Service.

Library—More than 1,600 volumes on social work have been purchased by the New York Public Library for its branches throughout the three boroughs of Manhattan, the Bronx, and Staten Island. The books cover over a hundred titles compiled by a joint committee of the library and the Welfare Council of New York City. Included are the following social work categories: general, administration, casework, child welfare, medical social work, psychiatric social work, public welfare, recreation and groupwork, social security, and socialized medicine. Last month the books were on exhibit in ten of the branches.

Placement—In Chicago, the local chapter of the American Association of Social Workers has undertaken an informal vocational service for social workers. The chapter has appointed a staff member to interview people seeking social work jobs or information on opportunities in the social work field. Whenever it seems advisable, referrals are made to agencies in need of personnel. The chapter has announced that it will make appointments for interviews with young people who are interested in training or education as social workers as well as with trained social workers who are eligible for immediate employment. Its services are not available to persons who think that training or experience is unnecessary for a social work job.

Organizing—Social workers employed by the Veterans Administration in the northeastern states have formed a new professional organization called the North Atlantic Group of Veterans Administration Social Workers. Officers are Emily R. Scanlan, chairman, Lyons, N. J.; Hazel Dahl, secretary, Castle Point, N. Y.; Winifred Gibbons, treasurer, New York.

HOUSING COMMUNITIES



How the tenancy of public housing in Pittsburgh is proportioned among the various types of occupations is shown in the above chart from the third public housing report, "Occupations of Public Housing Residents," published by the bureau of social research of the Federation of Social Agencies of Pittsburgh and Allegheny County. More than 44 percent of the wage earners living in public housing units in the city are employed in such unskilled occupations as helpers, packers, and millworkers. In comparison, wage earners in the unskilled occupations make up only 1.6 percent of the employed residents in the high economic areas of the city; 16.4 percent of those in the middle economic areas; and 19.3 percent in the low economic areas.

People and Things

PARENTS Magazine has announced that the 1944 award of its annually presented medal for "outstanding services to children" has gone to Edgar F. Kaiser, son of shipbuilder Henry J. Kaiser and manager of the three Kaiser shipyards in the Portland-Vancouver area. The award was made in recognition of Mr. Kaiser's work in organizing the child service centers for the children of women working in the shipyards. [See *Survey Midmonthly*, December 1944, page 351.] Though the centers were built and equipped with funds furnished by the U. S. Maritime Commission, Mr. Kaiser was commended for the part he took in helping the commission "see the need for the centers," for finding "the right professional personnel" for them, and for shouldering the responsibility of "all the other details of integrating a professional nursery school and a large industrial organization."

Overseas—Leon Henderson, former chief of the Office of Price Administration and one time staff member of the Russell Sage Foundation, New York, left last month for London. Mr. Henderson's trip was the first lap of a journey that will eventually take him to the "American-controlled third of defeated Germany" where he will handle economic affairs.

Cecilia Razovsky Davidson, until recently on the staff of the Common Council for American Unity, New York, is now in London serving as a specialist in the displaced persons division of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

Changes—Margaret Plumley, formerly medical economist of the division of health and disability studies of the bureau of research and statistics, Social Security Board, last month joined the staff of the National Nursing Planning Committee where she will serve as research specialist with headquarters in New York.

The Fellowship of Southern Churchmen, Chapel Hill, N. C., has a new general secretary, Nelle Morton, who joined the staff on the first of this month. Miss Morton was formerly with the committee for youth education of the International Council of Religious Education and the publications committee of the Missionary Education Movement. In her new position she succeeds Howard Kester, now principal of the Penn School, St. Helena Island, S. C.

Helen Van de Woestyne is the new publicity director of the Young Womens Christian Association in Chicago, suc-

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ceeding Barbara Abel who has gone to the Community Chests and Councils, Inc., New York. . . . Walter W. Argow, formerly of the faculty of New York University and recently coordinator of the statewide experimental project in venereal disease education in Florida, has joined the staff of the U. S. Public Health Service in Washington.

Retired—After forty-one years of public service in New York State, Clarence E. Ford retired last month. At the time of his retirement, Mr. Ford was serving as deputy commissioner of the State Department of Social Welfare, a position he has held since 1937. Previously he had been director of the Bureau of Medical Care under the State Board of Social Welfare. His first civil service appointment, in 1903, was as head teacher of the New York State School for the Blind.

Succeeding Mr. Ford as deputy commissioner of social welfare for New York State is Raymond W. Houston formerly deputy welfare executive for Nassau County, New York.

Communication Again—Last month the National Federation of Settlements received information from Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, Military Mission France, on eleven of the fourteen French centers formerly known to the association. The word of the settlements' continued existence came from Lt. Col. E. F. Witte and the British Association of Residential Settlements. The three centers of which no word has been received are the Accueil Franco-Americain; Permanence de la rue de Torcy; and Le Foyer des Compagnes.

EDWARD LAWVER BURCHARD, consultant to the Chicago Recreation Commission, died recently at Freeport, Ill., at the age of seventy-seven. Mr. Burchard was the commission's first executive secretary, having served in that capacity from 1934 to 1940. Previously he had been connected with various organizations for the promotion of recreational opportunities, among them the Chicago Community Center Conference, the National Community Center Association, the Community Center Magazine, Chicago Youth Week. His interest in the recreational field could perhaps be traced back to 1891 when he became first male resident of Hull-House. In 1909 he served as secretary of the Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy (now the University of Chicago's School of Social Service Administration) and later became the director of its extension department.

Book Reviews

Casework Practice

A FUNCTIONAL APPROACH TO FAMILY CASE WORK, edited by Jessie Taft. University of Pennsylvania Press. $3.50.

HERE is another instance of the application of the functional theory of social casework, this time to a field of practice which has seemed most to defy it. Case material used throughout is clarifying and covers a wide range of kinds of problems clients bring to family agencies—most of them, it is true, including a request for some tangible service, such as financial help. It is hoped that subsequent publications will give consideration to two kinds of situations frequently brought to family agencies and not illustrated in this volume—marital conflict and difficulty in parent-child relationships with no tangible service either requested or indicated.

Dr. Jessie Taft's brilliant introduction is important for many reasons, but particularly for its excellent statement about the "law of process" underlying all casework help. She places this volume in the series of Pennsylvania School publications and describes the questions and complexities which beset practice in the family field and which prompted the publication of this book. She differentiates therapy (whether Rankian or Freudian) from social work more clearly than has yet been done, and comments helpfully on the book's contents.

The contents themselves include articles dealing with various phases of practice in the family casework field. Virginia Robinson's article, "A Discussion of Two Case Records Illustrating Personality Change," together with Grace Marcus's "The Relation of Case Work Help to Personality Change," state and illustrate the depth of experience possible in the use of casework service in two traditionally difficult kinds of situations.

Elizabeth H. Dexter's article poses problems the family agency faces; Rosa Wessel's and Robert Gomberg's illustrate how some of these problems may be met, if the functional theory of casework is rightly understood and skillfully used in the family field. Says Mr. Gomberg:

"The determinative focus for family casework does exist in the seemingly obvious but overlooked fact that a family agency, as differentiated from any other, is intended to deal with the problems which primarily concern the family as a whole . . . it follows then that in carrying out the agency's purpose the worker's perspective must necessarily embrace the relation of the client's application to the family as a whole, and the effect that the agency's service may have on it."

Frances T. Levinson's "Use of Fee" deals penetratingly with a problem of immediate concern to the practicing group. A final article by Sara S. Marnell, with discussion by Helen Wallerstein, discusses work with refugees.

The entire volume represents a serious consideration of one field of professional practice. It marks a striking advance, both in comprehension of the purpose of family casework and in understanding of its distinctive nature.

"In this volume," says Dr. Taft, "the casework department of the Pennsylvania School has put together evidence of the applicability of the functional approach to the family field." The particular value of the book seems to this reviewer to lie in the well defined and consistent point of view which characterizes all the articles. One hopes it may stimulate other publications which will carry further the application of theory to practice—a sure way of furthering the emergence of social work as a professional discipline in its own right.

RUTH SMALLEY
Associate Professor of Social Case Work School of Applied Social Sciences, University of Pittsburgh.

For the Handicapped

NORMAL LIVES FOR THE DISABLED, by Edna Yost. In collaboration with Dr. Lillian M. Gilbreth. Macmillan. $2.50.

THIS excellent book is what every counselor of the handicapped has wished he could put into the hands of every disabled person he knows. With a deep understanding of human beings and how physical disabilities affect them, the author has, with great clarity, charted the trail the man or woman with a disability must travel. With remarkable skill, she has epitomized much of what has been learned over the years about the disabled, by rehabilitation workers, phychologists, personnel men, and industry.

Here the disabled will find a straightforward practical discussion of his problems: facing up to a disability; discovering his own powers; using wisely the expert services available to him; training for, securing, and holding a job. Not only his opportunities, but his responsibilities as a citizen in postwar America are admirably presented.

The book contains inspiration based on facts and presented with restraint. There is not a single flight into fancy. Information and technique are presented in a useful form. Most important perhaps is the excellent explanation of the wise use of the many services available to the disabled. This is one of the first books to interpret in a popular fashion the work

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of the professional "Rehab" man in the State Rehabilitation Services.

This book should be read and re-read by every disabled person and by every person, professional or otherwise, who, as friend or counselor, wants to assist them. To the new worker especially it will be a "Bible." It is to be hoped it will find its way into every hospital library and every doctor's waiting room.

Captain, M.A.C. HENRY REDKEY
Chief, Educational Reconditioning

Labor and Rubber

THE RUBBER WORKERS: LABOR ORGANIZATION AND COLLECTIVE BARGAINING IN THE RUBBER INDUSTRY, by Harold S. Roberts. Harper. $4.

"PERHAPS no industry in the United States has felt the impact of the war more decisively than the rubber industry; and the curtailments of no single industry have impinged so intimately on the consciousness of the American people."

With these words Harold S. Roberts, senior economist for the National War Labor Board, begins his book, "The Rubber Workers." There can be little doubt as to the truth of Mr. Roberts' statement, when American business men and farmers worry over the last bit of tread on their tires, and housewives replace elastic with buttons and moan over the disappearance of rubber baby pants. Rubber is something we feel strongly about, one way or another. In telling the story of this important industry, Mr. Roberts has done a very thorough, not to say exhaustive, job.

His first chapter is given over to a discussion of the industry as a whole—its importance, characteristics, and growth from 1849, when it centered in eight Atlantic states, to 1939, when it covered 595 plants all over the country and gave employment to 120,700 people, of whom 68 percent were in the State of Ohio. Originally concerned mainly with the production of rubber boots and shoes, the industry by 1940 was devoting at least 70 percent of its output to pneumatic casings and inner tubes. National consumption of crude rubber rose from 20,300 tons in 1900 to 543,600 tons, 49.3 percent of the total world absorption, in 1937.

Mr. Roberts then traces in detail the history of labor organization in the rubber industry—from the early unsuccessful attempts by the Knights of Labor and then by the American Federation of Labor, to the signing of the Goodyear contract in October, 1941. With the capitulation of Goodyear, the United Rubber Workers won their greatest victory and one which should "go a long way toward bringing stability in labor relations throughout the entire industry."

The remainder of the book Mr. Roberts devotes to more general discussion of matters affecting the rubber industry and its workers: the functions and activities of the National Labor Relations Act, the National Labor Relations Board, and the War Labor Board; the meaning and practice of collective bargaining; problems of wage differentials, decentralization, and organizing the unorganized areas; and the state of the union since the beginning of the war and the necessary changes in the industry.

As an economist for the War Labor Board, Mr. Roberts has excellent first-hand knowledge of his subject. His treatment is eminently fair. His statements are almost too thoroughly documented; the pages are often half taken up with footnotes which could well have been placed together in the back of the book. This confusion of footnotes, and Mr. Roberts' tendency to repeat himself a good deal, are my only criticisms of this excellent commentary on the development of labor unions in one of the newest and most important of our national industries.

Arlington, Va. ELISABETH B. CHAPMAN

Medical Centers

SMALL COMMUNITY HOSPITALS, by Henry J. Southmayd and Geddes Smith. Commonwealth Fund. $2.

THE authors address themselves to a mythical committee of citizens interested in establishing a fifty-bed hospital serving an area of 50,000 to 100,000 population. They emphasize the function of the hospital in the care and prevention of illness, rather than its structure. But they also discuss such matters as plant construction, accounting procedures, and staff organization.

Hospital administrators, trustees, and staff members will also find valuable material here. Those in the country will see their problems mirrored against a background of broad experience and understanding—the urban group will gain from observing the life cycle of an institution.

The volume opens and closes with a central theme—that the hospital is a community medical center. Variations on this theme are: the need for confidence and a sense of responsibility on the part of trustees; the importance of experience and courage on the part of superintendents when dealing with staff members and local governments; the social and financial values of charging patients as little rather than as much as possible; the necessity for building hospitals as service agencies rather than monuments; the importance of recognizing and influencing the form and scope of public health activities and private medical practice.

The book emphasizes the unity of hospital and medical service and recommends the general adoption of "inclusive rates," which have proved so satisfactory in the rural hospitals constructed and operated through the aid of grants from the Commonwealth Fund. The authors recognize the need for out-patient service to the nonpaying patients in the community. They hint that the medical staff might also concentrate their diagnostic work for the general public in the hospital. Small community hospitals are advised to draw upon the professional skills of metropolitan specialists by visiting the cities frequently, or by bringing urban doctors regularly to the rural areas for consultation or instruction.

A number of meaty sentences are sandwiched between the discussions of technical problems of management and professional relations, some of which might well serve as wall mottoes. A few selected at random are: "It is much easier to get a hospital into a community than to get community thinking into a hospital." "A hospital should collect fees so it can render service; it should not give service so it can collect fees." "In the long run, the community will shape the hospital, the health department, and the practice of medicine to its own purposes, and a great deal of experimentation is going to be needed in the process."

Director, C. RUFUS ROREM
Hospital Service Plan Committee
American Hospital Association, Chicago

Facing Darkness

IT WAS NOT MY OWN IDEA, by Robinson Pierce. The American Foundation for the Blind. $1.50.

IN this delightful little book we learn how a first-rate scientific mind in an athlete's body came to terms with one of the most tragic experiences anyone can be called upon to face—total loss of vision. Exceptionally gifted in mathmatics, Robinson Pierce in his mid-twenties was teaching and doing graduate work in astronomy when his rapidly advancing blindness put an end to these activities. Fortunately, he was well endowed with Yankee ingenuity and resourcefulness in practical matters. He also enjoyed people and had an immense fund of energy and gaiety. What he chose as a way of life, and how he met the many difficulties he encountered, he tells here without any claim to special wisdom in choice or management, but with such clarity, such objectivity, such complete absence of self-pity, and such tension-releasing humor, that the reader almost forgets the background of tragedy as he follows the author's swift pace.

This is not a personal history, though it is full of personal experiences which illustrate and enliven a well thought out

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discussion of problems facing any blind man. These are suggested by the chapter headings: "Learning the Ropes," "Getting About," "Earning a Living," and so on. As an aid to young men facing life in a world they will never see again, these discussions should prove invaluable. The personal experiences are adventure stories in brief. Mr. Pierce is a born raconteur, with a special gift for transmuting pain into pleasure; a turn of phrase, a shift of emphasis, and you have passed from misadventure to mirth.

Something should be said of Mr. Pierce's style, which is easy and colloquial, yet terse, sinewy, and without an ounce of padding. And something should be said of his philosophy. For there is wisdom as well as sound sense and entertainment of an unusual sort in this little book. He who spends an evening with it will be well rewarded. MARY B. SAYLES
Formerly of the Commonwealth Fund

Rural Life Education

PRACTICAL FARMING FOR THE SOUTH, by Benjamin F. Bullock. University of North Carolina Press. $2.50.

THIS book presents practical procedures for the small scale farm operator, stated in simple terms and illustrated by 200 excellent photographs. While its purpose is to help teachers bring about "rural life education" in the schools, the book also will have value as a handbook for rural social workers, nurses, home economists, and others who are in a position to encourage better farming for money income as well as the home production of those foods which can guarantee an adequate diet. Written by the professor of rural education at Atlanta University, and dedicated "to a richer and fuller rural life," most of the book is applicable to all sections of the country.
BENJAMIN R. ANDREWS
Spelman College
Atlanta University

History of the YMCA

A CENTURY WITH YOUTH, by Sherwood Eddy. Association Press. $1.50.

"A CENTURY With Youth" is a command performance by Mr. Sherwood Eddy, written to celebrate the hundredth anniversary of the Young Men's Christian Association. The centennial committee of the YMCA requested a book that "would provide an extended account of the YMCA movement from the beginning . . . ." The selection of Mr. Eddy as author was a logical and fortunate choice and was in line with the committee's recommendation that the book be an interpretation by someone having a long and varied contact with the Young Men's Christian Association.

The author's intimate knowledge of the men and circumstances of which he writes enables him to document the story of the YMCA with the names of many persons, who have been connected with the organization, but it results also in a somewhat partisan recital of the history with which he is dealing. One wishes he had given a little more consideration to the fact that the period of history with which he is dealing produced not only the YMCA but other movements of a similar nature. What was there in the times that resulted in the creation of such organizations? What effect did these various organizations have upon each other? These and similar questions come to mind as one reads the story.

In the closing chapter, "Retrospect and Prospect: Facing the New Day," Mr. Eddy does, by implication, recognize some faults and limitations which, had they been more openly discussed in the preceding chapters, might have given a touch of prophecy to the historical recital. He offers in closing ". . . twelve assertions regarding policy with which the association may continue to fulfill its great mission: . . ." The assertions, while they are on the preachery side, offer the association some sound advice. They serve also to give the reader a sense of the importance of the future activities of this organization. CHESTER L. BOWER
Secretary, Group Work Section
Council of Social Agencies
Houston, Texas

The Library's Role

THE LIBRARY IN THE COMMUNITY, edited by Leon Carnovsky and Lowell Martin. University of Chicago Press. $2.50.

A DISTINGUISHED group of social scientists and administrators of public libraries came together in Chicago a year ago for an institute on "The Library in the Community," sponsored by the graduate library school of the University of Chicago. Librarians from all parts of the country attended the institute, regarded by many of those present as the outstanding library meeting of the year. In this volume two faculty members of the Chicago school have edited the addresses of institute speakers. A reading list for those seeking further information in the varied fields represented, supplements the rather brief addresses.

In the introduction the editors point out that the quality which distinguishes the American public library from all other libraries is its close identity with the community. However, as communities differ widely, the papers which follow discuss the present and future role of the library in relation to various types of communities: the state; a large city such as Detroit; a small suburb such as Riverside, Ill.; a rural area, typified by the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Perspective for administrators concerned with library planning is provided through papers of persons outside the profession including Louis Wirth, Samuel C. Kincheloe, Cyril O. Houle, and Wayne McMillen of the University of Chicago, Charles S. Ascher of the National Housing Agency, and M. L. Wilson of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. A statesmanlike paper, deeply concerned with young people, is Stephen M. Corey's "The High School and the War." The final paper, "The Community of the Future," by Walter H. Blucher, executive director of the American Society of Planning Officials, is thought-provoking and of wide interest.
BEATRICE SAWYER ROSSELL
Director of Educational Service
The Quarrie Corporation, Chicago

Religion in School

SCHOOL AND CHURCH: THE AMERICAN WAY, by Conrad Henry Moehlman. Harper. $2.50.

THIS is an interesting, vigorously written little book in which the author undertakes to stem the tide of what he regards as a dangerous movement to import religion into the schools. As a theological seminary professor, he takes his stand somewhat off the reservation, seeming to have more confidence in the schools than in the churches. "Our American democracy," he says, "comprehends the values in Christianity. The older forms, expressions, and postulates of religion are rapidly vanishing among our intellectuals. Traditional Christianity is disintegrating so far as its institutional manifestations are concerned." It is easy to understand, therefore, why his book has had a favorable response among defenders of a strictly secular education.

Dr. Moehlman has put a vast amount of information into small compass. His historical survey of the relation of religion to education is valuable. However, on one occasion, his position becomes difficult, seemingly disposing of biblical education not only in secular, but also in church schools. In a brilliant satire he undertakes to show what will happen to the school teacher who tries to use biblical material in the classroom. If this argument proves anything, it is that the Bible cannot be taught intelligently anywhere outside the graduate school!

Even the "released time" movement, which has spread quite widely throughout the country, Dr. Moehlman regards as merely contributing to the "disintegration" of the existing church schools. He hopes that Protestant leaders will "awaken to its insidious dangers before it is too late." F. ERNEST JOHNSON
Executive Secretary
Federal Council of Churches

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Directory of Social Organizations (cont.)

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NATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING—1790 Broadway at 58th St., New York. Ruth Houlton, R.N., Gen. Dir. Advisory Service, statistics, monthly magazine, Public Nursing.

NATIONAL TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION—1790 Broadway, at 58th St., New York, Dr. Kendall Emerson, managing director. Pamphlets of methods and program for the prevention of tuberculosis. Publications sold and distributed through state associations in every state. American Review of Tuberculosis, medical journal, $8.00 a year; and Monthly Bulletin, house organ, free.

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DIRECTORY OF SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS

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BOYS' ATHLETIC LEAGUE, INC., 70 Fifth Avenue, New York 11, N. Y. Coordinates the athletic work of 100 Boys' Clubs, Settlement Houses and Community Centers in Greater New York. Gustavus T. Kirby, Honorary President; Judge Raphael P. Koenig, President; Robert E. McCormick, Treasurer; Willard L. Kauth, Director. Sponsors the Benjamin Harrison Recreation Center, 657 Tenth Avenue, the Theodore Roosevelt Recreation Center, 698 Tenth Avenue, The Lincoln Recreation Center, 235 West 113 Street, The Tot Lot, 422 West 49th Street, Camp Sebago, Camp Wakonda and Camp Orenda in the Interstate Park.

BOYS CLUBS OF AMERICA, INC., 381 Fourth Avenue, N.Y.C.—David W. Armstrong, Exec. Dir. A national organization. Serves member Clubs in programs, activities, methods, financing. Organizes new Clubs. BoysCluBs prepare boys for responsibilities of citizenship. Activities include recreation, physical and health training, vocational training and guidance, and character building under leadership. Work with boys from low income areas.

BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA, 2 Park Ave., N.Y.C. Inc. in 1910 & chartered by Congress in 1916 to develop character in boys & train them in citizenship. Programs: Cubbing, boys 9-11; Scouting, 12 and older; Senior Scouting, 15 years and older, available locally through sponsorship by schools, churches, fraternal orders, civic groups, etc. Walter W. Head, Pres., Dr. Elbert K. Fretwell, Chief Scout Executive.

CHILD WELFARE LEAGUE OF AMERICA—130 E. 22nd Street, New York City. A league of children's agencies and institutions to secure improved standards and methods in their various fields of work. It also cooperates with other children's agencies, cities, states, churches, fraternal orders and other civic groups to work out worthwhile results in phase of child welfare in which they are interested.

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COMMUNITY CHESTS AND COUNCILS, INC., 155 East 44th Street, New York. Information and consultation about cooperative planning and financing of social work through chests and councils of social agencies.

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NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK—Dr. Ellen C. Potter, President, Trenton, New Jersey; Howard R. Knight, Secretary, 82 N. High St., Columbus, Ohio. The Conference is an organization to discuss the principles of humanitarian effort and to increase the efficiency of social service agencies. Each year it holds an annual meeting, publishes in permanent form the Proceedings of the meeting and issues a quarterly Bulletin. This year the Conference will be held in Milwaukee, Wisc.—May 27-June 2. Proceedings are sent free of charge to all members upon payment of a membership fee of $5.

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